

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Greeting the Queen

It is typical of the decorum of the British that Queen Elizabeth should wait until after the Fourth of July to begin her visit to the United States. But even as the British monarch displayed a sensitivity to America's formal celebration of its 200-year-old independence, many Americans welcome Elizabeth of England to their shores with an outpouring of warmth and a remembrance of the marvelous heritage which Britain bequeathed a young nation.

For it is all too easy, in this time of 200th jubilee, to remember the tyrannies of George III that finally drove the boisterous colonies to rebellion, and to forget those profound British concepts which became the very foundation of America. It was, after all, because so many American colonists considered themselves to be free-born Englishmen that they demanded to be ruled as such under English law. When King and Parliament refused to recognize their rights, the colonists declared their independence but even then only with great reluctance.

To recount Britain's many contributions to the development of the United States would require volumes. But we would recall that the Founding Fathers drew their inspiration from the great ideas of Enlightenment, among which were the concept of liberty as inherent in the nature of individuality, the perfectibility of man, the distrust of authoritarian power, and the existence of universal natural law.

From John Locke, too, came the view that church and state ought to be kept separate.

Many rights which Americans enjoy today can also be traced to British tradition. The right to a jury trial, to name but a few, derives from the Magna Carta of 1215; the right not to give evidence against oneself from the Petition

of Right of 1628; and the prohibition against excessive bail from the English Bill of Rights of 1689. Likewise the concept of federalism — a balance of centralized power and local autonomy — which underlies the U.S. Constitution was viewed by its framers as implicit in the unwritten Constitution of the British Empire before 1783.

Nor can we neglect to mention the enormous influence of the British in the whole area of law. It was that great jurist William Blackstone who developed the idea that law is supreme and that the Parliament, the judges and the king are all governed by it — a concept which became a strong tenet of the American government.

In view of these strong philosophical borrowings in the political realm — not to mention such religious and cultural inheritances as the King James' translation of the Bible and the English language — it is not surprising that a special bond has emerged down through the decades between the two nations. The American colonists went on to deepen democracy and develop their own unique institutions. Today Americans play baseball rather than cricket and favor Boston baked beans over Grimsby fish and chips.

But the communality of ideals that led the two nations to fight on the same side against aggression ought still to be a strengthening force for good in the world. The day-to-day interests of Britain, no longer an empire, and the United States, a challenged superpower, often seem far removed. But in a world growing smaller, more interdependent — and often more hostile — it is comforting to know that America has a long-time friend overseas with whom mutual understanding comes easily.



'It's mother ...'

Monday, July 12

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, July 19, 1976

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Europe gets closer to electing its Parliament

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels — The union of a united and democratic Western Europe moved an important step toward realization last week when the nine heads of government of the European Community (EC) agreed here on direct elections for the EC parliament in 1978.

The European leaders also agreed on a joint declaration against terrorism and on instructing the EC's foreign ministers, who are due to meet later this month, to proclaim a 200-mile fishing limit.

Informally, the heads of government have accepted British Prime Minister James Callaghan's proposal to name Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as the next president of the European Commission, which, with the Council of Ministers, forms the executive arm of the EC.

Besides Mr. Callaghan, the heads of government are President Giscard d'Estaing of France, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, and prime ministers Jan Tinemboms of Belgium, Anker Joergensen of Denmark, Liam Cosgrave of the Irish Republic, Aldo Moro of Italy, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands.

"Altogether a satisfactory council," Mr. Callaghan told a press conference after the two-day meeting in a glass and concrete building here named after Charlemagne, first unifier of Western Europe.

"Short, effective, and substantial" was EC Commission President Francois Mitterand's comment.

Behind these expressions of self-congratulation lay the leaders' relief at long last they had settled the knotty problem of direct elections to the European parliament. The decision will have to be ratified by the various national parliaments, and many a hitch could develop between now and 1978.

But if last week's impetus holds, in that year the people of the EC countries will be voting, most of them constituency by constituency, for representatives to a parliament which owes allegiance to no single national government but which will be the legislative arm of the EC as a whole.

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U.S. president may change but . . . Foreign policy likely to remain the same

By Joseph C. Harsch



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Jimmy Carter: foreign policy much like Ford's

Continuity in American foreign policy is now assured, subject to one exception. If Ronald Reagan is nominated by the Republicans as their presidential candidate next month, and should be elected President of the United States in November — some change would be probable. Mr. Reagan has been sharply critical of elements in Ford-Kissinger policy.

But as of the moment the situation is different. Jimmy Carter is the Democratic candidate. The Democrats are the normal majority party. Carter foreign policies have within the past week been identified by present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as "compatible" with the policies which he has been executing under President Ford. The Democratic Party in convention has adopted a foreign policy program which differs only in minor emphasis from existing Ford-Kissinger policy. And President Ford is considered likely to win the Republican nomination.

So close is the Carter foreign policy program as sketched in the Democratic platform (written by Carter deputies), in a major Carter speech on foreign policy last month and in interviews he has given on the subject during the campaign that President Ford and Secretary Kissinger could easily accept it (a thought which some Kissinger watchers think has occurred to Kissinger himself).

The most immediate implication is that if the Republicans nominate President Ford (rather than Mr. Reagan) then Dr. Kissinger will be able to push ahead at once toward a SALT II agreement with the Soviets on nuclear weapons. Mr. Carter has specifically endorsed SALT I, and a continuing effort to reach agreement on reduction of strategic weapons.

Prospects in Mideast

Also, Dr. Kissinger could go ahead with his search for some further improvement in Arab-Israeli relations as soon as the fighting dies down in Lebanon. Of course it is hard to see how anything can be done about the Middle East until then.

In practice it means that there will be a hiatus in positive American foreign policy from now until after the Republican convention in August. If the Republicans then nominate Mr. Reagan, Dr. Kissinger will probably have to continue to mark time until after election day.

But if the Republicans nominate President Ford, Dr. Kissinger can proceed at once both on SALT II and on the Middle East. It is even possible that Dr. Kissinger could resume negotiations with the Republic of Panama looking toward a new agreement covering the terms of control and use of the Panama Canal Zone. However, this would be difficult in view of the emphasis Mr. Reagan put on that issue during the primaries.

Differences between prospective Carter policy and actual Ford-Kissinger policy are largely rhetorical or philosophical. Mr. Carter promises a more "open" policy. Presidential candidates always do. Mr. Carter promises more emphasis on relations with NATO allies. Dr. Kissinger once declared a "year of Europe" in American policy. (The oil embargo crisis spoiled it.)

Trilateral commission link

The Democratic platform and Carter pronouncements reflect the thinking in the institution within which Mr. Carter has been doing his foreign policy homework over the past two years. It is called the Trilateral Commission. It is made up of leading industrialists, bankers, and foreign policy makers from North America, Western Europe, and Japan.

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Italy's new Communist speaker

It was inevitable that the Communists in Italy should have been given some role in the government following their gains in the recent elections. They, together with the still-dominant Christian Democrats, garnered almost three-quarters of the electoral vote. The selection of a Communist as the speaker of the new Chamber of Deputies is thus a realistic recognition of the Communist Party's successes at a national level.

But the significance of this development is that the Communists are contenting themselves with parliamentary power and not demanding to be part of the Cabinet, which is the major political force in the country. This suggests that at this stage they are most interested in building public confidence and enhancing their image as a party capable of working democratically and reliably within the system. Behind this strategy is perhaps the recognition that, given the fact that two-thirds of the Italian people do not vote Communist, they would only lose out in the long run if they were seen to be stampeding for power.

In their new role the Communists are not without potential for mischiefmaking, however. Pietro Ingrao, the new presiding officer, will

wield considerable power in terms of setting agendas and guiding issues under debate. When Italy finally puts together a new government, it will be interesting to watch how this former editor of L'Unita and senior Communist Party official operates. All the more so because Mr. Ingrao is regarded as a Communist hard-liner who at times has been out of favor with the moderates of his party.

The West will also be watching to see if and how the Christian Democrats shape up. By not forcing themselves into the Cabinet, the Communists have given them probably the last chance to do something about the deterioration and inertia of their party. Since Italy now is virtually a two-party country, the alternative to the Christian Democrats — should they fail to carry out long-overdue reforms and lift Italy out of its economic and moral malaise — will most likely be the ascendancy of the Communists. Italy's other parties have not proved themselves to be viable second choices.

Italy, in short, is embarking on a new and critical chapter of its postwar history. How that chapter is written will have profound repercussions on the future of Europe.

Problems for Spain's new Prime Minister

Spain's new Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, already has run into heavy weather. A number of liberal ministers in the former Cabinet have refused to serve under the new leader, largely on grounds that Mr. Suarez is not sufficiently dedicated to political and social reforms. Unless a solution is quickly forthcoming, this could precipitate Spain's greatest governmental crisis since the passing of General Franco last November.

It is probable that the Spanish monarch, King Juan Carlos, was hoping to accelerate moves toward much-needed change in his country when he accepted the resignation of the former prime minister, Carlos Arias Na-

varro. Mr. Arias, as a Franco holdover, was regarded by liberals as dragging his feet on reforms; so many were ready to welcome a replacement. But they apparently do not find Mr. Suarez acceptable as Prime Minister. He was in charge of Spain's only legal political party under the Franco regime, the National Movement, and to that extent he is associated with the past. Thus his appointment to the top post inevitably has been construed as more of a victory for rightists and conservatives than for liberals and reform advocates.

Such prominent personalities as Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano and Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne promptly said they would not serve under Mr. Suarez. The In-

formation and Justice ministers followed suit.

This new King's shakeup threatens to misfire, with serious consequences for Spain's effort to shake off past shackles. His problem is that some Spaniards are convinced that the pace of reform is going too fast and too far, while others feel exactly the opposite. For his part, Mr. Suarez says, "I believe I am a democrat," and in recent weeks he has worked hard for reform bills before the Cortes (Parliament).

The difficult choice for Juan Carlos now is whether to continue with his new Prime Minister — or seek another who can muster more liberal support.

Israeli raid implications

The Israeli commando raid that freed the hostages in Uganda was an exceptional feat of daring — but one which has ramifications that will raise a lot of questions. One certainly cannot be insensitive to the Israeli dilemma in wanting to obtain the release of the hostages, and not, if possible, at the cost of capitulating to the hijackers' demands for release of convicted terrorists in Israel and elsewhere.

To have capitulated would only have encouraged future hijackers to make similar ransom demands, with improved chances of success. And that no one wants to see happen. So most people can sympathize with the joy and relief felt in Israel at the safe return of the hostages and the commando force. It was a bold operation, and it succeeded by its very boldness against what otherwise were long odds.

But there nevertheless is another side to this affair that can scarcely be overlooked. The Israeli violation of the sovereignty of an independent nation such as Uganda without permission or notice is a very debatable action. It can be justified on grounds of expediency, or criticized on grounds of propriety, depending on how you look at it. How are casualties to

Ugandan troops inflicted during the escape to be justified? Ugandan lives are just as able as anyone else's.

This particular incident focuses attention on the urgent need for the nations of the world to come up with some better formula for preventing hijackings and the attendant damage — a better means than responding in desperation with sheer force, as the Israelis have done. One such avenue would be appropriate international sanctions against nations harboring hijackers.

Such a deterrent step has been proposed before, and the United States, for one, has urged all nations to agree to the extradition and execution of hijackers. But so far, not many nations have supported this idea with the necessary enthusiasm. Even the U.S. Congress has been slow to complete measures designed to stop American aid to nations harboring hijackers.

In this instance, the slaying of the hijackers and the release of the remaining hostages was in many ways the best available solution to the problem. It discourages future hijackings and has thwarted a senseless act of terrorism. If the Uganda outcome had been Israeli capitulation to demands, with the release of detained terrorists, that would certainly have boosted terrorist morale and undermined the effort to control it. Such effects thus are obvious reasons for satisfaction at the outcome.

But if this meticulously organized Israeli raid had failed and if the hostages had been executed as a consequence, what then? Clearly, the risks were very great. Again, the fact is that world nations have no clear procedure for handling these recurrent crises. And the paramount necessity for a coordinated attack on the problem before another hijacker or Entebbe situation arises was never plain.

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Angola: the war goes on for UNITA guerrillas

By Jim Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Luanda, Angola — Guerrilla warfare is much more extensive in Angola than most Western observers expected after the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) won the civil war early this year.

There is fighting to the northeast of Luanda in the countryside around Uige (formerly Carmona) and around San Salvador. The northern area of Angola is declared a military zone, and a military pass is required to travel there.

Western, diplomatic sources report heavy weapon movements with tanks recently pulling back to Viana, almost a suburb of Luanda, from the east. And one Westerner close to the MPLA said his commercial flight from Luanda to Uige about three weeks ago was delayed be-

cause the plane was carrying the bodies of FAPLA (MPLA army) soldiers from the north.

The fighting is complicated by the fact that more than 300 bridges have been blown up in the country. Although Yugoslavians are working to repair them, it is a slow process.

The heart of the fighting is in the heart of the country, south of Luanda around Huambo and Silva Porto where Angola's food is grown. Here, although the Cubans and FAPLA control the cities, the supporters of UNITA (the Union for the Total Independence of Angola) are very active and have the two towns encircled, according to Westerners who visited the area last week.

About a month ago UNITA leaders met and decided to shift from moving in groups of about five soldiers to groups of 100 and 200, according to residents of Huambo.



Where is their support coming from?

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Watch out for Martian elephants:

If there are any, the beetle-shaped Viking spacecraft is ready to photograph them — in color, black and white, infrared, and even stereo. But Viking's Martian landing will hopefully accomplish much more.

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FOCUS

Japan: land of the rising shade

By Kent Calder and Tashika Matsuura

Tokyo
Amid the roar of bulldozer engines and against the silhouette of a huge yellow building crane 40 feet outside his apartment living-room window, Shunichi Kato sat sullenly over Japanese green tea and pondered the future.

"A year ago I faced a living tree and the sky from this window," he reflected quietly. "It is a hard thing when a wall, even that of a great designer, replaces the sky and the sun. Surely a human being has a right to sunshine."

Mr. Kato is not alone in his concern with the right to sunshine in Japan today. Last year the Tokyo city government handled more than 1,500 such complaints including ones about seven foreign embassies. Placards denouncing "Russian fascists," "Turkish encroachment," "Cuban injustice," and so on have popped up at construction sites all over Tokyo since the first "sunshine right" protests against embassy construction plans in September, 1974.

"Sunshine right" means more to urban Japanese than to most people, because few Japanese homes have dryers or central heating, and the Japanese rely on sunshine to dry clothes, air bedding, and keep the home warm in winter. Furthermore, few homes have large lawns or gardens, and there are few public parks or playgrounds for enjoying the sunshine away from home.

Sunshine is considered precious in urban Japan because it is so hard to get. The population density of Tokyo, for example, has tripled since World War II and currently stands at more than 5,600 people per square kilometer. Not only are cities crowded, but they are haphazardly planned. Zoning laws are weak. Skyrocketing land prices intensify economic pressure to build upward. Since Tokyo, unlike Peking, New Delhi, Washington, and most other world capitals, has no definable "embassy quarter," diplomats often have to face irate residents when they contemplate putting up tall new embassies here.

Many of the foreigners fail to see what the fuss is all about. "Those protesters should be glad to be living in the shade — things are cooler that way," exclaimed one diplomat of a sunny Southeast Asian state being picketed for its expansion plans. The diplomats emphasize that their actions are completely within Japanese law, and building codes.

But such arguments cut little ice with residents of the Koku Takanawa apartment complex, situated in Shinagawa, a Tokyo suburb, when the Soviet Trade Center next door decided to add an extra wing in September, 1974.

Fearing the loss of sunshine to three floors of apartments if the Russians carried out their plan, residents decided to "shame" the Soviets into submission. Citizens of this upper-middle-class neighborhood called in Maoist City Assemblyman Goro Kiyomiya to coordinate their campaign. They floated huge banners with such slogans as "The Russians are Fascist!" and "Is a Socialist Country an Enemy of the People?" written in Japanese, English, and Russian and publicized on TV and in the press.

The strategy worked. In June, 1975, after nine months of resistance, the Russians agreed to slice off the offending portions of their trade center expansion, and to pay the residents compensation besides.

Some of the current "sunshine rights" crusaders, unlike the residents of Koku Takanawa, shun press and politicians. The opponents of Turkish Embassy expansion plans, for example, are relying primarily on discreet negotiations through a local lawyer, coupled with polite letters to the Turkish Foreign Office in Ankara, to attain their ends.

"We are gentlemen," says Shunichi Kato, a leader of the movement. So far their success has been minimal.

Noisy protests for individual rights in Japan are still rare, however. As Goro Kiyomiya pointed out, "The sense of indi-



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Tokyo: there goes the sun

vidual rights, including sunshine right, is quite foreign. . . . We owe our sense of the importance of struggle for sunshine right . . . to your General MacArthur and the American Occupation. . . . Americans are one of the main causes of this commotion."

It's a dog's world — at 7:35 a.m.

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Every morning my basset hound (a kind of heavy-duty dachshund) takes me for a walk on Hampstead Heath. He would, I think, prefer to stay at home and read the papers but he knows I need the exercise. So reluctantly he takes me.

I can't imagine what basset dogs were ever for. They serve no practical purpose. One theory has it they were designed to track game through thickets; but every basset I have met hates thickets because his ears get caught up in them. They are completely untrainable as gun-dogs or sheepdogs, and far too slow to pursue any creature, except another basset, across open country.

My wife insists they are simply joke-dogs, to cheer you up. And it is true that the combination of the basset's jolly spirit and sorrowful countenance is enough to make anyone wag his tail. There is something about the way a basset walks — the rear end swagging, the hock and swimming — that recalls a pantomime horse with two ill-matched people inside the skin.

My basset, Humphrey, leaves the house with me at about 7:35 every morning before breakfast. I am sorry to say he dawdles, and while normally there is nothing worse than a dawdling dog, at that early hour I am not feeling so brightly myself. So while he investigates the smells that have accumulated under the hedge during the night, I am taking in the light, the temperature, the humidity and all the other factors that make up a day. Nine o'clock starts the dog after that. That means I met a completely different set of dog-walkers (with the exception of Mr. J., who seems to live on the

of his nose, he will spend five or ten minutes on the same tuft of grass if I let him. As a follower of science, his concern is academic rather than practical. He is interested in analysis rather than pursuit. And so I usually carry a dog-prod or hound-urser to keep him on the move. Since nobody actually makes these, I have to work with the best available substitute, which is a perfectly ordinary aboriginal woomera purchased in Darwin, Northern Territories of Australia. The woomera is ideal for the job, being designed for throwing spears. This means it has a notch at one end (which can be hooked into the dog-collar), and a knob at the other — roughly the size and shape of the toe cap of a boot — which can be used for thumping the stern of the hound, to make it move. Thus equipped, we set foot and paw upon the Heath.

One can almost tell the time by the people you meet. At a certain hour precisely, I encounter a well-known TV reporter jogging furiously round the cricket nets in a bright blue track-suit. Five minutes later, there's the lady with no fewer than four setters. And just before eight, Mr. J. arrives with his pack of six assorted dogs. I try to be off the Heath before Mr. J. appears, because he thinks I am good at the Times crossword puzzle, but he does it so fast he gets dizzy and always ends up stuck on one perfectly simple clue which he is too tired to solve. I, since I have not beaten my brains out on the rest of the puzzle, can usually do it easily. And so I have acquired the unwanted reputation with Mr. J. of being a crossword puzzle genius; a reputation I do not need at that hour of the morning with a dawdling basset on my hands.

Last year I used to have breakfast first and walk the dog after. That meant I met a completely different set of dog-walkers (with the exception of Mr. J., who seems to live on the

Heath from just after sunrise to just before sunset). Many of them were mothers who just taken their children to school and came to exercise the family pet, and at times I could be a pack of 18 or 20 dogs romping across the fields.

The surprise thing is how well dogs know themselves out if you don't fuss over them. There are seldom any fights in a pack. The very worst thing to do, when you see a strange dog coming, is to put your dog on a lead and try to usher him past. You know each other's moods and intentions, and you walk and the angles of approach. If you interfere with that the signals will be misinterpreted. Very often two dogs will let each other know they aren't interested. They will pass each other heads in the air, as stiffly as the average walking man.

I think my basset was sent to strengthen character and develop my defective sense of patience. Sometimes, if I get carried away by an absorbing train of thought, I look over my shoulder at the far side of the Heath. He stands still, the tip of his tail twitches good-naturedly from side to side. And then begins looking round in every other direction as if to see if there wasn't something more attractive on offer. It is what we call the "Humphrey Contemplating Possible But Necessarily Probable Objection."

Finally, as my voice begins to crack with anger, he gives a little romp and sets off at a trot and ears flapping in unison — in a way that is a heavy cavalry charge. Please stop and cheer as he passes: it is one of the spectacles of the Heath. And as he (Humphrey) me, just out of reach of the woomera, I am laughing.

Europe's costly drought

Weather change could be cause

By Takashi Ioka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Cooling breezes have brought the temperature down somewhat in Western Europe, but the drought which in some areas has been going on for months threatens to cause billions of dollars of damage.

In France, President Giscard d'Estaing has declared a "national disaster." Harvest estimates are 10 to 40 percent below last year's poor figures.

In Britain the effect so far has been patchy. The south and east have been hard hit, but grain prospects in other areas are said to be excellent, and the hay crop has been very good.

In Herefordshire, where wells have run dry, farmers must buy water by tanker at £10 to £15 (\$17.8 to \$28.7) per 1,000 gallons.

In many places the grazing grass is so shriveled and brown that dairymen are having to use hay stored for the winter as feed. Many cows have had to be slaughtered.

In France, some cattle are being fed bananas, which became available because French citizens apparently stop eating bananas when the weather gets too hot.

Forest fires have caused serious damage, and the scorching heat has brought out aphids and other pests. The story is much the same in West Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, and Spain. In Eastern Europe, however, Moscow is said to have had its wettest spring on record.

Is the weather pattern changing? Opinions are various. Some climatologists say that because of pollution, fluctuations in the sun's energy, and greater volcanic activity on earth, drier weather is here to stay.

Prof. Hubert Lamb of the University of East Anglia thinks that, as far as Britain is concerned, the first half of the 20th century was wetter than usual, and that the pattern now is shifting from moisture-bringing westerly winds to drier easterlies.

An official record of droughts in France shows that while severe droughts used to occur



Vegetables wither away in West Germany

By Sven Simon

about once a century, they have taken place at least once in 20 years and sometimes more frequently in this century (1931, 1945, 1947, 1964).

Both in France and in Britain the lesson seems clear: in the future, more attention will have to be given to dams and reservoirs, even at the cost of more popular projects such as highways.

Britain enacted a law last week empowering the government to bring in water rationing. So far London has been spared restrictions, but in many other parts of the country the use of hoses for gardens and car washing has been banned. In Yorkshire, some water authorities are preparing public water taps in the streets

for use if and when water supplies to private homes are halted altogether.

The prize for economy goes to retired Maj. Gen. Thomas Foulkes of Hampshire, who says he and his wife use the same bath water two or three times "though we don't go to extremes." The Foulkses then employ a contraption named Drought Repellent Implement Mark II to feed this water to his plants in the garden.

General Foulkes's bathroom is upstairs, and this elaborately named invention is simply a garden hose used as a siphon. Appropriately, who's who lists among the general's decorations the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, founded in 1399.

Who's who in Spain's new government

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Youth, moderation, and economic preoccupation mark the Cabinet of Spain's new Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. Giscard's which must pave the way for elections and face a united opposition now joined by Spain's most skillful political tactician, outgoing Interior Minister Manuel Fraga.

The transitional government is largely composed of men who in the Franco era ranked as liberal reformists but today are considered conservative reformists. It represents Spain's silent generation (those in their 40s and 50s) but not leading opposition politicians or reformists in the previous government who refused to serve under Mr. Suarez, citing his alleged conservative bias, inexperience, and reported links to controversial technocrats of Opus Dei (the Roman Catholic lay organization).

Relative unknowns

Faced with this refusal Mr. Suarez has chosen a Cabinet of relative unknowns. It includes a military man, 7 officials from the outgoing government, and 10 new appointees.

Thus the fragile detente between the government and opposition developed by King Juan Carlos could fall apart if the government does not move swiftly and delicately enough.

The key men to watch in the new government will be: Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin-Villa. He replaces Mr. Fraga whose mixture of firmness, tolerance, and gradual loosening of controls helped check extremes and enlarged political freedoms.

The Interior Minister is the government's pivotal figure. His control over the police, his attitude toward hitherto unchecked ultraright terrorists and alleged torture of leftist prisoners, his policy toward the Communists, and fairness during the upcoming October referendum campaign will likely determine how peaceful the transition period will be.

Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre — a youthful Basque and former Deputy Foreign Minister with warm ties to outgoing Foreign Minister and leading reformist Jose Maria de Arellano, and to such liberal organizations as Tacito (a moderate Roman Catholic group which publishes the popular Madrid daily Ya) and Fedisa (an aspiring political party founded by Mr. Arellano and Mr. Fraga).

Mr. Oreja's liberal credentials signal contin-

uity in Spain's drive to enter the European Common Market and NATO. He also could emerge as a figure in keeping opposition-government dialogue alive.

Finance Minister Eduardo Carriles Gallaraga, a lawyer and businessman. He will determine the extent of "technocratic" influence on Spain's economic planning.

No easy path

The government's path will not be easy. The opposition now is united with the top ex-government reformists. As early as April some opposition figures privately hoped Mr. Fraga, an energetic organizer, would "come on our side." Mr. Fraga could emerge as a key opposition figure now.

Mr. Suarez is said to have tried to soothe the opposition by raising the possibility of legalizing the Communist Party in exchange for a honeymoon period. In addition, overtures are understood to have been made to the moderate Basque Nationalist Party in an attempt to defuse a worsening situation in the Basque country.

The two main areas to watch will be press freedoms and the region of Catalonia. The press has become a de facto opposition. Catalonia on the other hand does what the rest of Spain is thinking.

Europe

Can secret talks save Northern Ireland?

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast
Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland each say and do things they do not mean or intend. Both the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority hope that the other side will make the necessary concessions to permit rebuilding the province, which they both must share.

Deep down each knows that the other is making dramatic gestures, but in fact would love to settle matters reasonably.

Based on the shared belief that reconciliation is possible and mutually desired, secret talks have been going on for two months between Protestant and Roman Catholic moderates — moderates because they are willing to talk.

The Protestant moderates maintain their demand for undiluted local majority rule. The Catholic moderates demand a guaranteed role in a power-sharing local administration. This leaves Britain with the unwanted chore of continuing direct British rule over the province.

Possible agreement

Yet if left to themselves, the two sides in Northern Ireland could well reach some sort of accommodation, say those politicians who have risked their reputations and perhaps their lives by entering into the secret talks.

As it is, both the team from the Protestant Unionist Party and that representing the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party agreed that Britain has too little understanding or love of Northern Ireland to administer the province properly.

Before further accord was possible, the extreme Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, learned of the reconciliation talks and publicly denounced them as betraying Protestant rights and interests.

Mr. Paisley's disclosure of the talks came at a particularly sensitive time — the beginning of the Protestant "Marching season" when all the traditional war cries are loosed.

This year as always, businesses and factories in Northern Ireland close down for a two-week vacation launched with the "glorious twelfth" parades.

Belfast march

Some 80,000 Protestants, in white gloves, bowler hats, and bright orange sashes, march through Belfast and other Northern Ireland towns on July 12 to commemorate the 1090 Battle of the Boyne when a Protestant army defeated a Catholic army. Today it takes an army of 30,000 police and British troops to protect the Orange Order marchers' right to parade.

With the help of the Army's 30-foot-high burlap screens to keep the two sides from seeing each other at traditional flash points along parade routes, Catholics might well ignore the Orange parades.

But each anti-Catholic taunt stings because of daily sectarian killings throughout the province. Catholics and Protestants — almost invariably innocent victims unconnected with politics or terrorist groups — are being singled out and killed at the rate of 15 a month.

Whatever solution is worked out eventually, neither side has any intention of abandoning Northern Ireland.

Yet as long as the present tit-for-tat killings continue, and as long as extremists on both sides exploit every fear and difference, reconciliation seems remote.

British miners: giving the government a chance

By Takashi Uka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp clashes between left-wingers and right-wingers dominated the annual conference of Britain's miners' union here this month. The right-wingers, led by union president Joe Gormley, are in firm control, and fully back the government's wage restraint policy.

But left-wingers under fiery Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area miners' union, have been challenging this policy from every angle.

Mr. Scargill knows that the Yorkshiremen's longstanding claim for £100 a week (now worth \$180) for underground coal-face workers is unacceptable. But he and his friends have looked for every conceivable means of getting around the rigid restraints of the wage policy, from early retirement and an extra week's vacation to more coal at concessionary prices for miners. They have offered resolution after resolution embodying these claims, only to be beaten back by the union's right-wing-dominated national executive.

"You don't frighten me at all!" Mr. Gormley shouted at one particularly acrimonious stage of the argument in the Victorian royal hall of the Villa Marina, Douglas's conference center.

And Mr. Scargill, told to stand down, shouted back at Mr. Gormley, "Your attitude is absolutely appalling."

Yorkshire is by far the largest and most influential of the areas represented at the conference, but despite allies in radical south Wales and Scotland, it has been consistently outvoted by a coalition of union moderates and right-wingers.

In the most crucial ballot, taken by post last month, miners voted by 53 percent to accept the wage restraint policy.

icy agreed on between the government and the Trades Union Congress (TUC). Mr. Scargill knows this vote cannot soon be reversed, but he seems to be preparing the groundwork for a new attack if and when it becomes clear that wages are falling significantly behind the rise in the cost of living.

Last year the miners were the first union formally to endorse the six-pound limit on weekly wage increases promoted by Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union. Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, made a special trip to the miners' conference in Scarborough to plead for this endorsement.

This year, the limit is even more draconian — four pounds or 4.5 percent, whichever is lower. The burly, aging delegates (117,000 miners out of 280,000 are over 55) are not happy about it but seem disposed to give the government a chance to prove its point: that given the cooperation of the workers, it can bring inflation down to single figures by the end of this year and start the long climb out of recession into renewed economic growth.

The government's emissary this year was Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy and still one of the most popular figures among left-wingers.

But Mr. Benn was strangely restrained. On nitty-gritty questions, such as the wherewithal to finance early retirement, he said merely that the government would take "very careful note" of what the conference decided.

Mr. Benn, it appears, is being kept on a fairly tight leash by Prime Minister James Callaghan, who has insisted that ministers observe the principle of collective responsibility and not speak publicly against policies decided on by the Cabinet.

Despite the acrimony of exchanges in the hall, delegates on the whole were good-humored, as though they realized that the conference was not going to upset the major decision on wage



Gormley: 'you don't frighten me'

restraint that the union membership as a whole has already made. Some, in fact, slipped off to enjoy the hot sun and walking sands of the beach outside.

World Communist conference

Will Moscow do better?

By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — With the ink hardly dry on the declaration issued by the European Communist conference, the Kremlin is moving quickly to prepare the next round of the struggle. It is beginning to lay the groundwork for a world Communist conference which, it evidently believes, might be managed more easily than the European conference.

It is too often forgotten that the European conference was intended by the Kremlin only as a staging post on the way to the world Communist meeting. The Kremlin's purpose has been largely ignored even by the European Communist Parties as they become preoccupied with the bitter debates about the European conference, but the Soviet Union has never lost sight of its objective.

Moscow has not, of course, thought it wise to mention this lately, but its true intentions may be learned, in all of places, Outer Mongolia, the Soviet Union's most subservient ally.

The Mongolian Communist Party believes that a new world conference should be held in order to produce the very things that were denied to Moscow by the European conference — a "collective analysis" of the international situation and a "joint strategy" to be followed by all parties.

In saying that it agrees with other "fraternal parties" which want such a conference, the Mongolian party is making it clear that the call comes, in effect, from Moscow.

In disclosing the call barely two weeks before the Berlin conference, whose substance had by then been agreed, the Mongolians made it clear that the two are closely connected.

The Mongolian reminder also helps to explain why the Kremlin was willing to make so many concessions to the European parties. If its real objective was a world conference, and if a European conference was a necessary prerequisite for it, then the concessions which the rest of the world saw as defeats for the Kremlin were merely tactical withdrawals, in keeping with Lenin's teaching, Leonid Brezhnev was taking one step back in order to make two steps forward.

The Kremlin wants a world conference because it could manipulate it more easily to achieve the Soviet objectives, such as the agreement on a "collective analysis" and a "joint strategy" demanded on its behalf by the Mongolians.

Even if some major Communist parties such as those of Italy and Japan, for instance — continue to hold out against it, the Kremlin could be sure that the overwhelming majority of parties would be on its side.

There are scores of comparatively small parties, mostly outside Europe, which remain under the Kremlin's thumb. They certainly would do the Kremlin's bidding at an international conference, as they did at the last such meeting in 1969, thus leaving the party which might wish to defy Moscow in a position of apparent isolation.

At the 1969 conference, the Kremlin used its arithmetical majority to drive the dissident parties into a corner. It drew up a joint declaration with which the dissidents had to associate themselves unless they wished to run the risk of splitting the Communist movement or of exposing themselves to the accusation that they had betrayed it. All they were able to do in the end was to register their objections to certain specific issues.

The Kremlin tried to follow the same tactic during the preparations for the Berlin conference, but the more important European parties demanded that all decisions must be reached by consensus. This gave each dissident the right of veto before the document was drawn up.

The dissidents did not want to be put in a position where they would be made to appear as black sheep who did not agree with the majority.

They were able to prevail during the preparations for the Berlin meeting, but they may find it more difficult to do so during the preparations for a world meeting.

The French and Italian parties may argue that their votes are more important than, say, the votes of Outer Mongolia and El Salvador, whose Communist Parties also have called for a world conference. Or they simply may say, as they did during the preparations for the Berlin meeting, that they will not attend a conference where the cards are stacked against them.

Indeed, as things stand now, so soon after the Berlin conference, a world conference may on the surface seem most unlikely. But the Kremlin works slowly, methodically, and it develops its campaigns stage by stage — as other Communist parties know only too well. It counts on changes in the international situation, and moves quickly to exploit them when they occur.

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Carter bandwagon — how it started rolling

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Carter's campaign manager, Hamilton Jordan, was awed, and somewhat dazzled, at the fame that political success had brought — not only to Mr. Carter, but also to those around him.

"Hamilton! Hamilton!" cried several women as he passed through a hotel lobby in New York. "Mr. Jordan, could you tell us please . . . ?" shouted reporters pulling at his sleeve.

"I don't know how the people who are well known on TV can take it," he said wryly. "You don't have much privacy left." With that, he hurried outside with an acquaintance from Georgia, and spent the next 30 minutes away from the throng, peacefully looking for a couple of new shirts and ties to wear to the Democratic National Convention.

The turnout for the Carter campaign — and for folks like Hamilton Jordan — now is complete. They have soared from almost total obscurity 18 months ago, when they opened a campaign office on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, to the thunderous ovations of the national Democratic Party.

Master plan credited

Actually, the Carter campaign goes back a lot further than that — to at least Nov. 4, 1972, when Mr. Jordan began typing a

detailed plan to transform the governor of Georgia, a political unknown, into the president of the United States.

It is that master plan, conceived by Mr. Jordan 3½ years ago, that has guided the Carter campaign on its long journey to Madison Square Garden.

The plan was not perfect. It assumed, for example, that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy would run for president; and it doubted that Gov. George C. Wallace would mount a serious campaign. But it already had the basic outlines of what is being called one of the most masterful political strokes in recent decades.

He called for putting heavy emphasis on the first primaries, New Hampshire and Florida. The aim was to grab the initiative, gain quick national recognition, and run a campaign that would build bridges with all segments of the party, including the followers of Governor Wallace.

Mr. Carter's biggest disadvantage in the primaries, as Mr. Jordan saw it, was his inexperience in foreign affairs. His biggest potential advantage was a good record as governor.

Newspapers recommended

Mr. Jordan started the campaign moving right then in 1972 — even down to advising Governor Carter which newspapers he should read every day. And he suggested that Mr. Carter get to know a number of leading news executives.

Before Mr. Carter could officially announce his campaign for president, he also had one essential task: to help defeat

Lester Maddox, who was attempting to make a comeback as governor of Georgia.

All during Governor Carter's term, Mr. Maddox as presiding officer of the state Senate had attacked and resisted program after program proposed by Governor Carter. They became bitter political enemies. A Maddox victory now would have indicated Mr. Carter was an ineffective leader, and it would have contradicted his claim that there was a new, progressive wave in the South.

With Mr. Carter hard at work behind the scenes, Mr. Maddox went down to heavy defeat.

The details of the Carter campaign that followed are still fresh in the minds of American voters.

For the first year (1975), he worked to build a campaign organization in key states, and to make his name and face known in the editorial boardrooms of the nation's media.

Primaries 'made to order'

Early in 1976, the first, highly publicized primaries were made-to-order for Mr. Carter, who had little money or name recognition.

First, the Iowa caucuses. Both he and his wife went to scores of cities and towns there, making the personal contacts that made him a favorite among party activists.

Then in New Hampshire, with just 77,000 votes in the primary, Mr. Carter was again able to use his personality, his tireless taste for work, and his well-organized campaign team to blanket the state with the Carter smile.

By the time he got to Florida, his critical head-on challenge with Governor Wallace, the Carter name was becoming a household word. An upset victory there staggered Governor Wallace, and propelled Mr. Carter into the front-runner position he never lost.

As an underdog, Mr. Carter had been willing to put everything on the line early — to pour every resource into a few races. It was a high risk course. He could have vanished back to his farm in Plains if he had lost that first primary in New Hampshire. Or he could have lost in Florida and slowly slid from sight in the primaries that followed.

But his campaign strategists applied just the right amount of effort at the right locations (with minor exceptions like Massachusetts). And by early June, less than four months after the first primary, most of the biggest names in Democratic politics were resigned to a Carter victory.

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Why is it the children suffer the most?

Perhaps because there are so many poor and hungry children, they no longer are considered important news. And yet, one-fourth of the world's children are almost always hungry.

As this text was being written (in February, 1976), Clemaria and her brother were among nearly 20,000 children in the world registered by Christian Children's Fund but awaiting a sponsor to provide food, clothing, housing and health care. Sponsors will surely be found for these two youngsters, but what about the other children?

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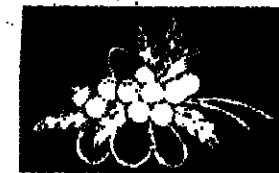
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Supersonic sissors may cut cost and noise

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A strange, scissor-like aircraft could prove to be the shape of supersonic transports to come.

As developers of the present-day SST, the Concorde, battle for public acceptance, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineers are about to put a radical new airplane design to the test.

It is called the oblique or antisymmetric wing — and theoretically it can travel faster than sound without trailing a ground-level sonic boom in its wake. Fuel economy should also be substantially better, says its designer, Robert T. Jones, who was one of the developers of the delta wing.

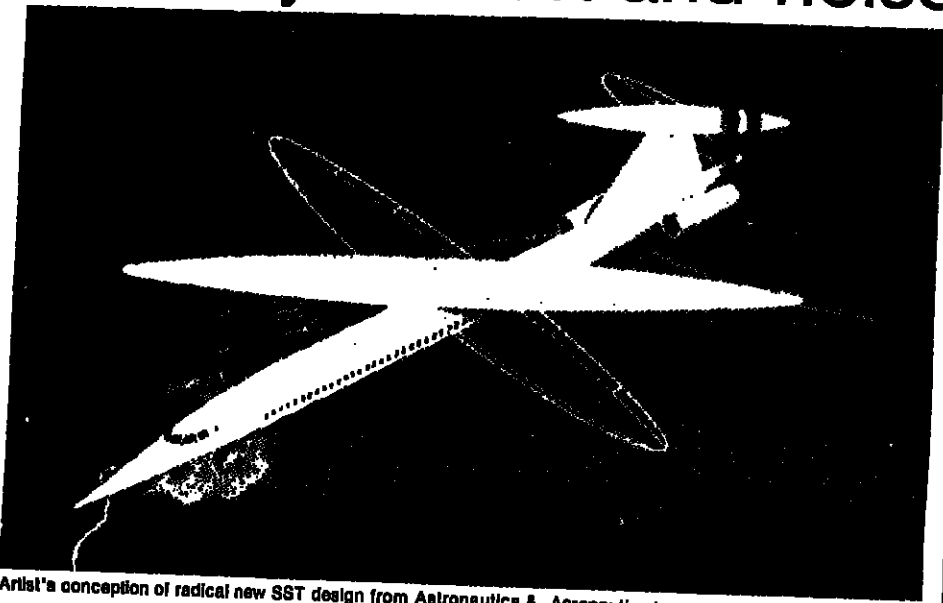
"I first became interested in the idea in 1952," says Mr. Jones, a senior researcher at NASA Ames Research Laboratory in California, "but I didn't have nerve enough to mention it for six years."

To visualize one of these bizarre airplanes, start with a wingless body. Then tack a long wing with a pivot at its middle and tack it on the top of the fuselage so it can swing.

When the aircraft takes off and flies at slow speeds, the wing is set perpendicular to the body. As the plane picks up speed, the wing rotates so that one tip is forward and the other back.

Over the last 20 years, Mr. Jones has studied the aerodynamics of this design and found them "almost ideal." Wind tunnel tests have been conducted which bear out its promise and a small radio-controlled model has flown successfully.

Toward the end of this month, a 14-foot long remote-piloted vehicle (RPV) will give the oblique wing its first large-scale test. This will be conducted at NASA's Dryden Applied Research Center in southern California.



Artist's conception of radical new SST design from Astronautics & Aeronautics Journal

Wings rotate as plane picks up speed

In 1973, Boeing did a study of different designs for both below and above the speed of sound.

Of these, the oblique-winged aircraft was found to have the smallest weight, lowest fuel consumption, and to be the only aircraft capable of achieving low noise levels. Next best was the delta wing, used on the Concorde.

The oblique design takes maximum advantage of wing sweep, says Mr. Jones. This makes it possible to "fool the wind by making it think you are going slower than you actually are."

It is the speed of the air flowing directly across the wing which is important aerodynamically. When a wing's leading edge is set at an angle to the direction a plane is traveling,

the speed of the air directly across the wing is less than the speed of the aircraft. This is advantageous near or above the speed of sound. But permanently swept-back wings pay a penalty at subsonic speeds by being less efficient.

Swinging the wings helps get the best of both worlds, designers say. Some military aircraft have been designed with two "swing wings" but weight and mechanical problems limited their development.

There is a drawback to the oblique wing, Mr. Jones admits. It is less stable than two swept-back wings. It also has a tendency to turn to one side. But Mr. Jones has calculated that this can be compensated for by varying the shape of the wing and mounting one engine farther forward than the engine on the other side.

Looks like Ford vs. Carter in November

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Republican nomination now is likely to go to President Ford, new Monitor analysis shows.

Barring unforeseen success by Ronald Reagan among the remaining 100 or so committed delegates, Mr. Ford now seems set to go into the convention with an edge he holds on to.

Monitor soundings among state GOP leaders around the United States show many of the states — that there is a growing feeling of GOP rank and file that it would be disastrous for Republican prospects in the fall if the "gives the President the ax on national" as one state chairman put it.

This trend is reported in all geographic areas.

"Up until now," one Southerner says, "if of conservatives haven't given much thought how badly embarrassed our President will be by being denied the nomination by his party. But now, as we get closer to the time decision, this thought is breaking through many."

Uncommitted delegates

Leaders say this change could be important in determining the way the remaining uncommitted delegates are likely to go.

Said a key state leader from the E. "These uncommitted delegates are listening what their friends are saying, what they're telling them to do."

GOP leaders in all areas now also are saying that a number of uncommitted delegates were apparently leaning toward Mr. Reagan now have moved to a fallback position, one which they would accept as a compromise — Ford-Reagan ticket.

Said one Midwesterner: "They would not something out of this. Reagan as running would keep them and other Reagan supporters behind the ticket. But they might become bitterly bitter if Reagan is left off."

Connally possibility

But another Midwestern leader said: "I think in the end the Reaganites would go with [former Texas Gov. John B.] Connally in No. 2 spot on the ticket."

The state leaders backing the President seem certain that the President's control power positions at the convention will be virtually impossible for Mr. Reagan to get from behind at Kansas City.

Now, with the President recently picking 12 of the 18 delegates from North Dakota, together with four more from Colorado and the uncommitted delegates, Mr. Ford seems assured of controlling the key convention committee at Kansas City.

West Point accepts first women

Will the lieutenant be a lady?

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

West Point, New York
Dark-haired, petite, Ann Marie Hughes wiped the tears from her eyes and smiled. "I'll do my best. That's all I can say," she remarked after hugging her parents good-bye amid a light drizzle that fell on her and the some 1,500 other new cadets entering the U.S. Military Academy's class of 1980.

One of the first 119 women cadets to join the Point's long gray line and walk in the footsteps of such familiar names as Eisenhower, MacArthur, Grant, and Lee, Ann Marie, like the other new cadets, said she was excited, happy, and somewhat fearful of the rigorous military training she faces over the next four years.

For her father and mother, who had driven their daughter from their home in Garden City, Michigan, bidding farewell was a moment of mixed emotions. "I'm proud of her pioneering spirit, but this will be her first time away from home," sighed Mr. Hughes as his daughter picked up her overnight bag and joined the long line of cadets marching out of Michio Stadium to make the transition from civilian to soldier.

The female cadets enter the 174-year-old military institution at a time of change and "self-analysis" for the academy, as Maj. Gen. Sidney B. Berry, superintendent, puts it.

The academy's honor code has come under strong public criticism, and Congress is planning an investigation of the institution following the biggest cheating scandal in its history. So far, 169 members of the junior class have been implicated in the cheating scandal; 15 of the 19 cadets that have thus far been tried before officer boards have been found guilty, and four were expelled. A guilty finding means automatic expulsion from school — a regulation some critics complain is too harsh.

There is a growing feeling among academy officials and students that some special

honor-code violations should require softer penalties, and such changes being made in the honor code now appear likely.

The cheating scandal has made little noticeable impact on the number and attitudes of the students entering the academy. This year's plebe or freshman class is the biggest in history.

Academy officials have prepared for the invasion of women cadets for months. More planning went into this change-over, says General Berry, than went into preparations for D-Day on June 6, 1944. Officers say there is little data available on "women in foxholes" and on their physical stamina, but West Point officers

are determined that no favoritism be shown the women. They will be housed in the same barracks and be required to perform the same rigorous military training as the men.

An experimental project to determine women's physical abilities was conducted over the summer, and out of it came the conclusion that only minimal changes were necessary. "The average American male tends to underestimate how much the average American female can do," remarked General Berry, who added that he was determined not to underestimate the women.

However, women will carry rifles two pounds lighter than the 18½-pound weapons carried by male cadets on their daily three-mile runs in combat boots. Instead of boxing the women will learn karate, and they will not participate in sports requiring physical contact.

The U.S. Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy accepted their first female students recently. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy has been accepting women for several years.



New recruit: a West Point woman

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Argentine optimism shattered by guerrillas

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentine military authorities had been expressing optimism in recent weeks that they had the nation's leftist guerrillas on the run.

Now, after a recent weekend in which more than 30 persons were killed, they are not so sure.

In fact, military sources in Buenos Aires indicate that the three-and-a-half month old military junta is jittery over prospects of controlling the violence.

One of the biggest problems is that the military seldom knows where the guerrillas will strike next and that they have been taken off guard by incidents with their own headquarters.

On the weekend of July 3, a powerful blast killed 18 policemen and women in a police dining hall in downtown Buenos Aires.

"How is it possible that security is so lax that a bomb can be planted in our dining hall?" asked one policeman only minutes after the blast and before the full extent of the incident became clear.

The Montoneros, a left-wing Peronist group, claimed responsibility for the blast, which involved a bomb packing an estimated 20 pounds of TNT. The Montoneros had earlier said they were responsible for the explosion that killed police chief Cosareo Cardozo in his suburban Buenos Aires home.

The new escalation of the violence which has racked Argentina for four years also saw the discovery of 15 bodies around Buenos Aires, apparently the victims of rightist death squads which operate with virtual impunity.

Peru's military government, meanwhile, declared a state of emergency and suspended constitutional guarantees in the face of disturbances and shop closures staged to protect government economic austerity measures.

The economic measures, which went into force July 1, followed a 30.77 percent devaluation of the Peruvian sol, the national currency, and included a doubling of gasoline prices and related transport fares. Electricity, telephone, and gas tariffs were also increased substantially.

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Asia

Reunified Vietnam fitting into Asia scene

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
The Philippines' recognition of the communist Government of Vietnam marks an important turning point toward better relations between the Hanoi regime and the noncommunist governments of Southeast Asia.

In official statements in recent months the Vietnamese have shifted to a much softer line toward the five countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh recently issued a call for the development of cooperation among the countries in the region "in keeping with each country's specific conditions." This was a far cry from Hanoi's previous denunciations of ASEAN as a mere tool of the United States, and it appeared to go a long way toward meeting the insistence of the ASEAN countries that Vietnam accept their noncommunism just as they accept that Vietnam is communist.

The stage was set for a warmer relationship between communists and noncommunists not only by the shift in Hanoi's official line but also by continued declarations of goodwill toward Vietnam from the ASEAN countries, the closure of American military bases in Thailand, and Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's efforts to secure at least the trappings of sovereign control over the U.S. bases in the Philippines. Those are now officially "Philippine military bases" being used by the U.S. armed forces.

Some skeptical Western diplomats think Hanoi's new line represents more of a change in tactics than a real change of heart. The

Vietnamese still appear to believe strongly in the defeat of the U.S. throughout Southeast Asia and the ultimate triumph of what they call the "revolutionary forces."

But what seems clear is that the Vietnamese, after so many years of war, are giving top priority for the moment to their need to recuperate and rebuild.

The hard line which Hanoi had taken toward the ASEAN countries seemed to be getting it nowhere except into a position of isolation from much of the region. It may now hope to encourage a loosening of ties with the U.S. through a more cooperative approach to the ASEAN countries Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

What the ASEAN countries hope to encourage through better relations with Vietnam would be noninterference in their internal affairs and independence on the part of Vietnam from both the Soviet Union and China.

In a joint communique issued July 12 in Manila, the Philippines and Vietnam agreed to the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations. President Marcos obviously considers his government's recognition of Hanoi to be part of his grander scheme to give the Philippines a new, nonaligned international image as opposed to its former image of total identification with the U.S.

At the same time, it was announced Thailand will be sending a delegation to Hanoi next month to talk about "normalizing" relations. Thailand is now the only member of ASEAN that does not have relations with Hanoi. Indonesia has maintained diplomatic ties with North Vietnam for more than 10 years. The Philippines' establishment of diplomatic

relations with Hanoi followed by only a matter of weeks its securing of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, Vietnam's closest big-power ally. It was not known to what degree Moscow may have encouraged the Vietnamese to move in the same direction as the Soviet Union in their policy toward the Philippines.

A Vietnamese delegation to Manila, led by a vice-minister for foreign affairs, already has visited Malaysia and has left the Philippines for Singapore, Indonesia, Burma, and Laos. During its stay in Manila, the delegation avoided any reference to the Philippines' military ties with the U.S. or to the "civic action" teams and army engineers the Philippines had dispatched to South Vietnam during the Vietnamese war.

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New Zealand

Farmers to government:

What's bad for us is bad for the country

By Alistair Carthew
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand
Farming is New Zealand's stock in trade, so when the farmers here are unhappy it would seem to follow that the rest of the country should start worrying.

And right now the farmers are unhappy.

Without the large industrial base of other Western countries, New Zealand in effect has all its eggs in one basket, which makes it particularly vulnerable to the vagaries of world economic and trade patterns.

Although there recently has been an upturn in the export potential for New Zealand's agricultural products, after two years of the deepest recession the farmers have over ex-

perienced, they have not received the support from the traditionally rural-oriented National Party government that they had anticipated.

Their worst fears were confirmed recently in a long-awaited government report on the state of farming in New Zealand: It was a gloomy picture of falling production; lack of investor confidence; and uncertainty about future export trends.

Argument stirred up

Nor are the farmers made any happier by a new government effort to stabilize incomes for meat and wool exporters by guaranteeing a certain level of income during lean economic periods. In fact, it has touched off an argument of sorts between the farmers and the government.

The plan is seen by observers as being with-

ers to produce with confidence in the knowledge that there will be a "buffer" fund to cushion them against declines in export prices.

However, the No. 1 drawback in the plan, from the farmers' point of view, is that they must finance it themselves by contributing a certain percentage of their incomes during peak export-price periods.

Now, they argue, can they be expected to build up such a buffer fund when they are still not guaranteed an adequate income to reach the necessary level for contributions?

The Muldoon government argues that in its efforts to repair the national economy all sectors must shoulder their part of the burden.

Town vs. country

And sure there is a town vs. country mentality of long standing in New Zealand, the

farmer is not likely to win much support for his position from the urban dweller. To the city resident, the farmer is already well off — self-employed, twice as well paid, and probably driving a big car to boot.

On the other hand, the farmer sees himself carrying the city dweller. Without the farmer's labors, this line of reasoning goes, the city dweller would not enjoy the high standard of living that he does.

In the view of some observers, this is a situation that may never be resolved — and one that future New Zealand governments must keep in mind when determining what forms of assistance to give to the rural sector. To give too much aid to the farmer, they say, likely would cause an uproar in the cities, but to give too little could cause havoc with the economy.

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FOR A HANDY GUIDE

A gentle dispute with Papua New Guinea

By Ronald Virkers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
Australia's "sweet reasonableness" is annoying some of its own citizens in the country's gentle territorial dispute with northern neighbor Papua New Guinea.

The area in question is known as the Torres Strait Islands, which lie between the northernmost tip of the Australian mainland at Cape York and the south coast of Papua New Guinea. The border was drawn in 1879 and takes Australian sovereignty to within three miles of Papua New Guinea beaches. In fact, three of the disputed islands are within a few minutes' boat trip of the Papua New Guinea coast, and most of the inhabitants of these islands have more relatives there than they have in Australian territory.

The Torres Strait Islands have been adminis-

tered by the government of the State of Queensland, but the Australian national government and that of Papua New Guinea concluded a deal last month under which the seabed boundary will be drawn much farther south than at present, giving Papua New Guinea the right to any mineral deposits occurring to the north of it.

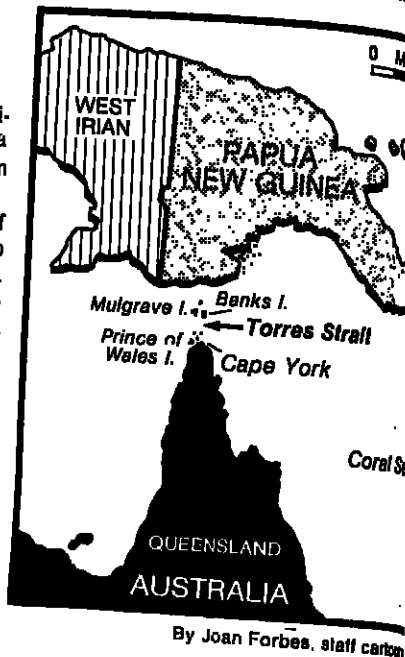
Now the islanders are unhappy, claiming that the agreement puts many of them under effective Papua New Guinea control even though they are to remain Australian citizens. They are threatening to fight the agreement through the courts.

The islanders, most of them of Polynesian descent, have several practical reasons for their position. As Australian citizens, they are entitled to social-security benefits, unemployment pay, old-age pensions, and family allowances that their relatives in Papua New

Guinea do not receive. There seems no likelihood of a developing country like Papua New Guinea matching the benign paternalism of wealthy Australia in the foreseeable future.

The former Labor Party government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam tried hard to get the boundary shifted south before last Sept. 10, when Papua New Guinea achieved independence. But the Queensland government thwarted the move — Mr. Bjelke-Petersen, a member of the conservative National Country Party, is a political opponent of Mr. Whitlam — and now is urging some of the islanders to take their case to the International Court of Justice or to the United Nations.

But if they do, says a senior national government official, there is a good possibility that the boundary might end up still farther south, even beyond what Papua New Guinea wanted. If that happened, many of the islanders might lose their prized Australian citizenship.



environment

Whales make bigger splash

By Harry D. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
There is good news for whales — and for those who have taken up the struggle to protect the giant sea mammals.

"There is a pretty high probability," says Dr. William Aron, "that all stocks of whales now are increasing."

Dr. Aron, U.S. representative on the scientific committee of the 16-nation International Whaling Commission (IWC), goes on to say: "Every whale species now being fished is

being taken at levels below its replacement yields."

In other words, these mighty mammals, though still being killed by the thousands, appear better able to survive and eventually flourish than seemed possible a few years ago.

A "very successful" IWC meeting in London last month, says Dr. Aron, was a big step forward. He ticks off these results:

- "All quotas (for hunting whales in the 1976-1977 season) adopted by the IWC were based on recommendations of the scientific committee and were accepted in toto."
- "All stocks of whales harvested com-

mercially now come under an IWC quota regime."

Placed under quota for the first time, reports Dr. Aron, are sperm and sei whales in the North Atlantic and the minke whale in the North Pacific.

The finback whale, one of the most endangered species, now joins the blue, humpback, gray, bowhead, and right whales in virtually complete protection — safe from harpooners' guns.

Only in the North Atlantic may an average of 251 finbacks a year be taken by "old, stable Norwegian and Icelandic fisheries," that have been harvesting this whale in modest quantities for a century.

In addition to placing all species under

quotas, says Dr. Aron, the quotas themselves — with a single exception — were reduced by the IWC, "some in spectacular fashion."

Exception was the small minke whale in southern oceans, whose harvestable quota was increased from 8,810 animals last year to 8,900 whales this year.

Conservationists insist that the battle will not be won until killing of whales of any species is stopped. U.S. officials agree. The United States has pressed in vain within the IWC for a 10-year moratorium on all whaling.

Citing progress over the past few years, Dr. Aron says 27,939 whales, estimated to weigh 328,000 tons, may be killed under the latest quotas. This compares with 45,673 weighing 661,000 tons in 1973.



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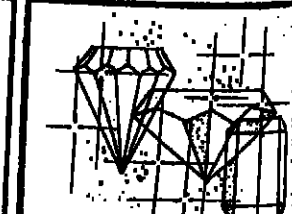
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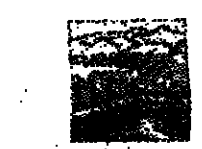
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China

Leaders wrestle with image as Mao fades

By Russ H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
It is evident to outsiders that while Chairman Mao Tse-tung has withdrawn from public view, the struggle over what sort of China will succeed him continues unresolved.

This was demonstrated anew by a low-key editorial in the People's Daily July 1 and by two important articles that appeared in the same paper on succeeding days.

The July 1 editorial was milder than the last important editorial six weeks ago, which declared that "champions of the revisionist line... hold a very large proportion of party and state power." The logic of that statement was that there is a need for a purge of these revisionist champions. But the July 1 editorial stopped far short of that suggestion.

The next day, however, an article under a pseudonym used by radicals again called for a purge: "Resolutely dismiss the renegades, agents, unrepentant capitalist roaders, degenerate elements, and alien class elements from all posts inside the party in order to maintain the purity of the party ranks." By alluding to

mess struggle, the article seemed to be suggesting that a purge should be accomplished by the masses struggling with party leaders at various levels.

But the following day, the People's Daily carried an article from the authoritative Communist Party Journal, Red Flag, which stressed that the struggle "should be carried out under the unified leadership of the party committees at various levels."

There is a glaring contradiction in all this: With one breath the officially controlled newspapers declare in effect that there are many reactionaries on Communist Party committees and that they should be purged. With the next breath they order that the purge should be run by unified party committees to which these reactionaries belong.

The result is that there do not seem to be many officials being purged. One of the underlying explanations is that radicals and moderates alike, despite all this talk of struggle, are fearful of sparking any real upheaval like that of the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

The outpouring of grass-roots support for the anti-radical, pro-Chou En-lai demonstrations in early April in Tien An Men Square — and the subsequent riot when those demonstrations

were forcibly halted — unarguably sent shock waves through the entire Chinese leadership.

The Tien An Men incident is still under intensive investigation. Diplomats here say that a virtual door-to-door canvass has been under way in Peking, with officials asking people what they know about the incident and who participated in it.

There is still no visible desire within the leadership to inaugurate a wholesale challenging of authority. Instead, there is an increasing emphasis on public security amid a growing number of official references to violence and sabotage.

A small debate is going on within China-watching circles over the significance of calls in the Chinese press for new and strengthened militia units. Some observers argue the militia might someday side with the radicals against the Army but this is still highly speculative.

What is not speculative, however, is that the newspaper references to the militia are coupled with a strong emphasis on the need for such basic security measures as protecting factories and patrolling the streets.

Apparently, the Army, the police force, and neighborhood officials are not strong enough to do the job.

Neither side in the political struggle seems, has enough power right now to see the situation in its favor but both sides see have enough power to block any move by the other.

The result is continuing uncertainty at top of the power structure. The national leadership has still not convened a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party since February when it split over the issue who was to succeed the late Premier Chou.

It had been widely assumed that the leadership would quickly convene a Central Committee meeting that would at least ratify the bureau's decision in April to appoint Hua Guofeng as the new Premier and to purge Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

So, many matters remain unresolved; there is a sense of drift and indecision. Teng is vilified by the media and portrayed as a traitor in provincial cities with a around his neck, but he is nevertheless a member of the Communist Party.

The five-year plan, which was supposed to be guiding China's economic development since the beginning of this year is apparently still undergoing alteration in the wake of Teng's dismissal.

Middle East

Israel warns of emerging 'terrorist international'

By Francis Otaer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
Told by his advisers that a "terrorist international" is rapidly emerging, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has called on the United States and other Western countries to join Israel in taking concrete steps to combat this threat.

In a television interview he proposed setting up a new international forum to discuss ways of preventing acts of terrorism like the seizure of the Air France air bus which culminated in the rescue July 4 of more than 100 Israeli hostages held at Entebbe, Uganda.

The United States, countries of West Europe, Israel and some others should do something tangible and effective, the Israeli Premier said. They should take steps against any country that gave refuge and support to terrorists and hijackers. But the United Nations should not be the forum used because of its bias against Israel.

Other warnings sounded

Earlier Foreign Minister Yigal Allon announced that Israel has set up a special commission to draft proposals to combat international terrorism.

Other warnings that the successful Israeli rescue operation at Entebbe would not deter terrorists in the future came from three Israeli experts on counterterrorism.

Maj. Gen. Itzhak Zeevi, adviser to Mr. Rabin on counterterrorism warfare, said: "We must expect some major reprisal acts from the terrorists, with emphasis on indiscriminate revenge rather than on the usual blackmail operation of seizing hostages for exchange against detained terrorists."

"Even if a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states is achieved, terror will continue, regardless of whether or not the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) becomes a party to such an arrangement," he added.

Chain of terror groups?

Isser Harel, head of Israel's security services in the Ben-Gurion era, who was responsible for bringing Adolf Eichmann out of Argentina in 1960 for trial in Israel on war crimes, said no lasting results could be achieved in the counterterrorism drive unless a special organization was set up to perform the task.

The third Israeli expert, who asked that his name be withheld, said the emerging "terrorist

international" had no single organizational framework as yet, but consisted of a worldwide chain of terror groups, cooperating closely with one another in the military, political, financial, and propaganda fields.

The list of the hijackers and their aides involved in the Air France hijacking illustrated the worldwide scope of the links between the terrorists, this expert said. The commander of the hijackers was a German, Wilfried Böse, who became known last year for having helped Latin-American mystery man "Carlos" in his European "terror headquarters" in Paris.

Israel names countries

Another member of the gang, Antonio Dages Bohich, who took command of the entire action at Entebbe, was identified by the Israeli official as a South American with an Ecuadorian passport. At the time of the rescue operation, he was apparently away from the airport in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, and succeeded in escaping.

Israel says three countries, in addition to Uganda, assisted the hijackers: Kuwait, from where the hijackers set out armed with pistols; Libya, where the Air France plane was refueled; and Somalia where Palestinians es-

tablished a relay post for messages between the hijackers at Entebbe and their commanders in an unnamed Arab country.

Israel is unhappy about the Greek Government's security arrangements at the transit lounge of Athens airport. The hijackers reportedly remained in the lounge for several hours with their weapons undetected before boarding the Air France plane, which came from Israel bound for Paris.

Officials ascribe the situation at Athens airport to Greek reluctance to take any steps which might hurt Arab sensitivities.

The current Security Council debate on Israel's rescue mission at Entebbe does not raise hopes here for any constructive international action emerging from the UN forum. "Chances for this are slim in view of the automatic vote of the Arab-African-Communist bloc which will condemn so-called Zionist imperialism," the popular evening newspaper Maariv said.

More confidence is placed in Mr. Rabin's proposal to coordinate counterterrorist measures among a number of countries of the free world outside the United Nations. But practical results, it is felt, will take time. Until then Israel will have to brace itself to fight this war, too, alone and single-handed.

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From page 1

*Europe gets closer to electing its Parliament

The Parliament will have 410 members, compared to 108 in the present, non-elected parliament. Its powers, at first, will be limited, and in the beginning, at any rate, it will sit inconveniently in Strasbourg or Luxembourg, whereas the EC executive organs are in Brussels.

But its powers, enthusiasts for a federal Europe maintain, are bound to increase because elected members, conscious of the support of their constituents, will demand this.

"No, certainly not," said Mr. den Uyl in answer to a question as to whether he expected the elected Parliament's powers to remain as limited as those of the present non-elected one.

The Parliament already controls the community budget. Members of the EC Commission are responsible to it, and not to the governments that appointed them. Mr. Tindemans has proposed the new president of the EC

Commission choose the other commissioners in consultation with the member governments. Instead of the other way around, as at present — the president being nominated only after the commissioners have been named.

France is resisting the proposal, but if, as seems likely, it gains informal approval, Mr. Jenkins will in effect become a kind of prime minister of Europe, with a cabinet of commissioners he finds compatible and collectively responsible to the new elected parliament-to-be.

This would give the EC a far more coherent shape as the embryo of a federal Europe than does the present structure of a bureaucratic commission in Brussels and a Council of Ministers reflecting national viewpoints in perpetual conflict with an appointed, ineffective legislature.

The new parliament's 410 members will in-

clude 81 each from the four most populous countries — Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. The Netherlands will have 25 members, Belgium 24, Denmark 18, the Irish Republic 15, Luxembourg 6.

Of Britain's 81, up to 10 are likely to come from Scotland, 5 from Wales, and 3 from Northern Ireland. This is considered close to the minimum required to keep these regions, especially Scotland, satisfied. Even then, Scotland, with a population equivalent to that of Denmark, will have less than two-thirds the seats allocated to the latter.

French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand has declared his intention to run for the European Parliament. Other top-notch politicians elsewhere who say they will be candidates are Premier Tindemans of Belgium and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.



Jenkins: Britain's Mr. Europe

From page 1

*Italy's new Premier

The Communist aim, in the wake of the party's renewed success in the June election, is to make the Christian Democrats accept them in a coalition, or at least strike a bargain openly with them making viable a Christian Democratic-led Cabinet which does not necessarily have Communist members. Hitherto, the Christian Democrats — fighting for their political lives after dominating every Italian government since World War II — have said they will never accept Communist ministers with themselves in any coalition.

Open deals ahead?

What remains to be seen is how far Mr. Andreotti might go in making open deals, short of Cabinet seats, with the Communists to enable him to govern.

On the Christian Democratic side, Mr. Andreotti's task has been made easier by the election to the presidency of the Italian Senate of Amintore Fanfani, a former premier and one of the hardest of hard-liners against any kind of deal with the Communists. The Senate presidency is a nonpolicy-making job.

On the Communist side, Mr. Berlinguer may be less demanding this time round because the Communists have already won a notable victory toward entry into Italy's political establishment: election to the speakership of the Chamber of Deputies, with Christian Democratic support of one of the Communists' long-time stalwarts, Pietro Ingrao.

Economic needs urgent

Italy's most urgent needs are economic. So Mr. Andreotti's first job — if confirmed as premier — is to put through an effective belt-tightening program in which the Communists will acquiesce and not seek to thwart it. Their control of the country's most important trade-union organization gives them a key role in winning popular acceptance for unpopular programs hitting purse or pocket.

Mr. Andreotti has some leverage on the Communists because he knows that they give highest priority to winning public support for their respectability and responsibility. If Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer were openly to commit his party now to wrecking an economic program widely accepted as necessary for the country, he would run the risk of scar-



Giulio Andreotti

AP photo

ing away non-Communist Italians willing to give the Communists a chance.

Mr. Andreotti's prospects were further improved Tuesday when the incumbent leadership of the Socialist Party, including secretary Francesco de Martino, resigned. Mr. de Martino had been one of the Socialists' loudest in his refusal to contemplate a renewed coalition with Christian Democrats unless the latter admitted the Communists to the Cabinet, too. His resignation thus revives hope of the Christian Democrats being able to persuade the Socialists to share governmental responsibility with them.

East Europe plans power-line link; other actions lag

By Eric Burzio
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A decision to build a single power network linking the Soviet and East European national grids was the only published, concrete result of a three-day meeting of prime ministers of Comecon states in East Berlin this month.

This project is the latest in the "East-bloc common market" long-term integration plan requiring joint investments. It involves construction of a 750,000-volt power line that is designed to assure the seven participating

countries all the electricity they need and big savings in power-station construction through 1990.

Although the communiqué on this meeting revealed little more, it was thought the ministers also dealt with such acute problems as intra-group trade pricing after the soaring increases in the world prices of raw materials and the bloc's lack of a convertible currency.

Both domestic and world economic conditions are making these questions uncomfortably pressing for Comecon's smaller members as Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar indicated in a candid speech. His country has no

indigenous national resources.

Only two weeks earlier, angry demonstrations in Poland had forced the Warsaw government to withdraw proposals for increases of 70 percent in food prices. But some increase is needed to correct unrealistic, subsidized prices that burden the national budget.

The other East Europeans all face a similar dilemma. The Polish leaders erred in failing to prepare the public for the magnitude of the proposed increases. In contrast, Hungary has since announced substantial (but much lesser) price rises, but advance preparation seems to have averted undue public reaction.

Earlier, discontents had compelled the bloc countries to pay more attention to consumer goods. That took shape not only in food subsidies but also in massive outlays on consumer imports as well as high-technology Western equipment intended to make national economies more effective, thus boosting exports.

But world recession, the resulting protective measures adopted by Western countries, and the continued noncompetitiveness of Eastern goods on Western markets upset such hopes.

Belt-tightening has become an economic imperative.

From page 1

*Angola war goes on

The Angolans there reportedly are increasingly afraid of napalm attacks and bombings from Soviet MIGs. The main base for the MIGs is near Huambo, says an Angolan businessman who lives in the south of the country. And the Soviets are supplying the most up-to-date jets, the MIG-23, according to Western airplane technicians working in Luanda.

Because of the guerrilla activity, the Benguela Railroad (which slices through the center of the country and is important to Zaïre and Zambia) has not resumed service. Railroad employees have not been paid since April.

It is almost impossible to tell where support for the UNITA guerrillas is coming from. South Africa is not the culprit, according to a top official of the MPLA. How extensive a deal was worked out between the MPLA and South Africa when the latter withdrew its troops from Angola remains a mystery.

The more likely source of support for UNITA, according to this MPLA official, is Portuguese men who did not flee the country

but instead moved first south to Sa da eira and then inland to Serpa Pinto.

To counteract this fighting in the south, Cubans are possibly moving equipment and troops through the port of Mocimede. In representatives of Lloyds Bank in London in Angola for the past few weeks to check the movement of business cargo in the eastern ports, which have been clogged for a long time. The government allowed the bankers to go to Lobito, but a permit for Mocimede was refused.

Not all Angolans are happy at the Cuban presence in their country.

"My houseboy knows what's what," said Western diplomat in Angola. "The other day when some Cuban soldiers walked by on street, he said to me, 'Aren't they just like mercenaries?'"

The more common comparison, however, is that the Cubans are colonialists like the Portuguese who stampeded out of their colony a year.

From page 1

*U.S. foreign policy

The basic philosophy of the Trilateral Commission members and staff experts is that a three-cornered partnership of these three parts of the world should be the cornerstone for the operating foreign policies of the countries in these three groupings. A corollary is the doctrine that these three areas, all of which are in the Northern Hemisphere, should be extremely careful about their relations with the poorer countries to the south with which the trilateral countries trade.

Mr. Carter's various pronouncements on foreign policy all stress closer relations with Western Europe and Japan, and also the importance of the "North-South" relationship.

It is worth noting in passing that Mr. Carter has attended many of the meetings of the Trilateral Commission. In the process he has made the acquaintance of the leading bankers, industrialists, and academic experts in foreign policy. He knows them and their thinking. They know him — and are content.

Mr. Carter's public image still is dominated by Plains, Georgia, and peanuts. In fact, he is just as comfortable, and as familiar a figure in the board rooms of New York, Tokyo, and London. Indeed, he seems to be comfortable almost anywhere — except among rival Democrats in the early days of the primary campaign.

But that early phase, when he put distance between himself and his rivals for the Democratic nomination, are over now.

Foreign governments seeking to approve prospective foreign policies should read speech he made before the Foreign Policy Association in New York on June 23, and pick up copies of the various reports issued over the last year by the Trilateral Commission. Those reports contain the original ideas on which the philosophy of his foreign policy is based. In fact, the Trilateral Commission has served Mr. Carter as a foreign policy training school.

Cuban soldiers swarm in oil rich Cabinda

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cabinda, Angola

Cabinda is crawling with Cubans. Contrary to Angolan Government assertions, Cubans are in this tropical African enclave in force — uniformed, armed, and almost everywhere.

A pro-government source put the number of Cubans in this lush, banana- and palm-tree province at 3,000. The province itself has a population of only 800,000.

Cabinda is important to Angola because of the offshore Gulf oil field, which is almost the only source of foreign exchange for the newly independent country.

Cubans have a military base right next to the commercial airport, and they have a base in Cabinda Town in the former Portuguese Army base. Both bases were seen by this re-

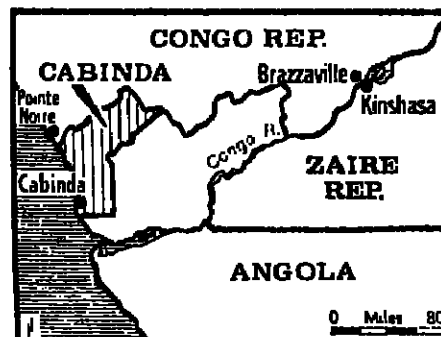
porter. The one in town has extensive new communications antennas.

In two days in Cabinda Town, hundreds of Cubans were observed driving trucks, armored cars, and a tank carrier, and shopping in the few stores.

A local resident identified a couple walking arm in arm as Cubans (Cuban women are working as assistants in the town's hospital). A uniformed soldier in a shop said he was buying the small black net shirt he held for a child.

Doctors in the hospital include Cuban, Dutch, and Portuguese. A source sympathetic to the Angolan Government said soldiers wounded in the fighting with local guerrillas are brought to the hospital twice daily.

The Cuban soldiers and FAPLA (army of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) are essentially an army of occupation because there is no willing support for them among the Cabindans.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

The Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC) is only three years old and has no clear political program, but it has the moral backing of the local Piote tribe and is opposing the Cubans with some effect in guerrilla attacks.

FLEC has an office in Paris and one in Kinshasa, Zaire. Its only known leader, a Commander Tatty, has ties with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), with Zaire President Mobutu, and with white Portuguese during the Angolan civil war. Portuguese men reportedly are fighting alongside FLEC forces in the rain forest in the northeast of Cabinda.

About four weeks ago FLEC successfully ambushed a convoy of Cuban trucks on the road to Miconje, a town on the border with Congo Brazzaville. Informed Western sources say FLEC controls one-third of Cabinda, the swampy rain forest north from Buco Zau.

After the recent FLEC ambush the Cubans quickly imported tanks and at least five helicopter gunships that each can carry 11 soldiers. They are lengthening the runway at Cabinda Town.

The main supply port for Cabinda is Pointe Noire in Congo Brazzaville. This reporter sat on a park bench in town shortly after 5 p.m. July 1 and watched 11 huge trucks stream north out of town driven by Cuban soldiers. According to local people, the empty trucks were either going to move troops or were headed to Pointe Noire, about 100 miles away, to fill up with goods from Cuban ships.

Flour and other food must be imported to Cabinda — Cubans with AK-47 rifles guard the town bakery. The other main import for local consumption currently is mackerel from Tokyo, which came in boxes stamped Havana. There is a shortage of vegetables, but a new shipment of canned milk from the Netherlands lines some shop shelves.

Cabindans complain that Cubans get the best imports, including meat, which is moved in refrigerated trucks, and Cubans get free treatment in the hospital, whereas Cabindans have to pay high prices.

One of the first actions by the MPLA when it won the civil war early this year was to rescind a law that enabled Cabindans to act in behalf of Portuguese who had left the country. This enabled the MPLA to take over houses for FAPLA and Cuban soldiers to live in.

Local residents pointed out cars they used to own. They said they had been stolen by FAPLA and now are being driven by FAPLA personnel.

When this reporter arrived in Cabinda, she was not inclined to call the Cubans and FAPLA soldiers an army of occupation, but after talking with the Piote people and losing track in trying to count Cubans, this would seem to be the only logical conclusion. It is a conclusion shared by Westerners working at Gulf.

Kenya-Uganda: so far just a battle of words

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

The movement, routine or otherwise, of American military equipment toward Kenya plus countercharges by Uganda and Kenya of military moves on their common border could be a prelude to a confrontation between these east African neighbors.

But the feeling in Nairobi is that both sides are jockeying to determine what the other is doing.

The U.S. Embassy here admits there is an American naval patrol plane in Kenya and a U.S. frigate calling at the Kenyan port of Mombasa, but it says both are routine visits.

There are reliable reports that units of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean are steaming toward the east African coast, but American officials will not comment on this.

Last week Kenya complained to the UN Security Council, accusing Uganda of a systematic, indiscriminate massacre of Kenyan citizens resident in Uganda.

As long as Uganda does not have the airplanes to attack Kenya, there will be no war, says an American diplomat.

So the question of whether Libya has supplied Mirage jet fighters to Uganda after the Israelis wiped out 11 MIGs of the Uganda Air Force is crucial.

An American news agency reported that 20 Mirage jets had been supplied, and the Stan-

dard newspaper of Nairobi said 30 were sent.

But even if the Mirages have been moved to Uganda, there remains the problem that the Ugandan Air Force, and Palestinians reportedly in Uganda, are trained on MIGs. And spare parts will be needed for the Mirages.

With charges flying fast — from Kenya that Uganda moved troop reinforcements to the border under cover of countryside blackouts July 4 and 9, and from Uganda that Kenyan reports of a Ugandan military buildup on the border were a pretext for Kenyan military moves — the atmosphere in east Africa is at a new low.

Earlier Uganda had charged that Kenya had colluded with the Israeli rescue of some 100



AP photo

Has Libya replaced them with new jet fighters?

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WILL VIKING FIND LIFE ON MARS?



Chryse region — too rough for landing AP photo

Millions of people — if all goes well — will soon be viewing TV pictures of Mars relayed from a U.S. spacecraft, resting on the Martian surface. The primary mission of the Viking project: to examine at first hand the age-old question of possible life on the red planet.

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Mars alive?

This question has launched two of the most sophisticated robot spacecraft ever to leave planet Earth. The first ship is expected to land on the Red Planet late this month. Twenty-five seconds after touchdown, the beetle-shaped U.S. explorer should automatically snap the first close-up of the fabled sands of Mars. Back on earth, the television networks will be anxiously waiting to rebroadcast this historic picture to the world.

If successful, the billion-dollar mission will be the culmination of human speculation about the planet Mars which stretches back to the hillside of ancient Greece.

Philosophers and scientists feel that, if Viking discovers life, this fact could have a profound impact on man's view of himself and of his place in the cosmos.

This is why a whole community of scientists, engineers, and technicians have worked on this mission.

The first ship, Viking 1, left Earth on August 20, 1976, followed Sept. 9 by its sister ship. The first spacecraft, including an orbiter and a lander, is already circling the Red Planet. The second Viking is due there on August 7.

Because the mission timetable worked out to a summer of '76 landing, the space agency could not resist the temptation to target the first landing on July 4 to coincide with the nation's bicentennial celebration. But photos from the orbiter, the scheduled landing site, might be too rough for a safe touchdown, and officials have delayed the landing while they study alternate sites.

To make the mission possible, U.S. technicians have come up with at least a hundred technological advances.

Take the computer-controlled camera system for instance. Should a Martian "elephant" saunter by, its portrait can be taken in color, black and white, infrared, and even stereo. The only foreseeable problem will occur if the crea-

ture is speedy: fast-moving objects show up as a streak. "But we can always look at the footprints," says Carl Sagan of Cornell University, who helped plan the camera experiments.

The camera is only one of the life-detection experiments aboard the spacecraft. Its virtue, according to Dr. Sagan, is that it does not make any assumptions about Martian life. And, he adds, there is no reason to think that creatures on Mars — should they exist — will not be big enough to see.

Dr. Sagan and Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) have done some thinking about what life on Mars might be like.

The main problems Martians would face are lack of water and cold temperatures. The air on Mars is a hundred times drier than the driest place on Earth, and at night temperatures plummet to 200 degrees F. below zero.

Because larger-bodied creatures can retain more heat, Martian life forms might be quite large, the two scientists speculate. The creatures could get necessary water by eating rocks or ice. Because of the deadly ultraviolet rays which rain down on the Martian surface, any organisms could have developed outer skeletons like insects, they feel. Already Viking instruments have detected ice and haze before. So this may not be much of a problem.

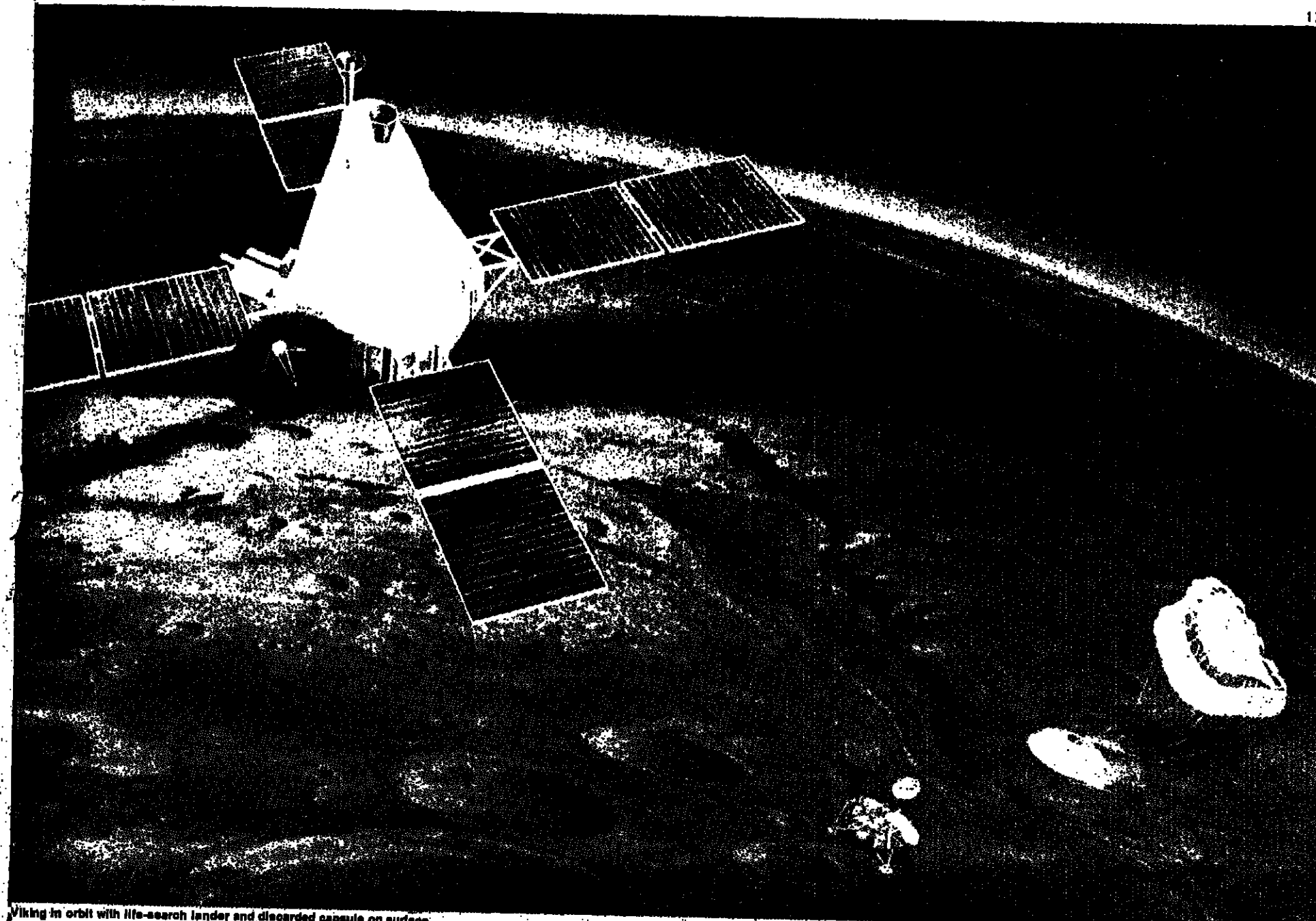
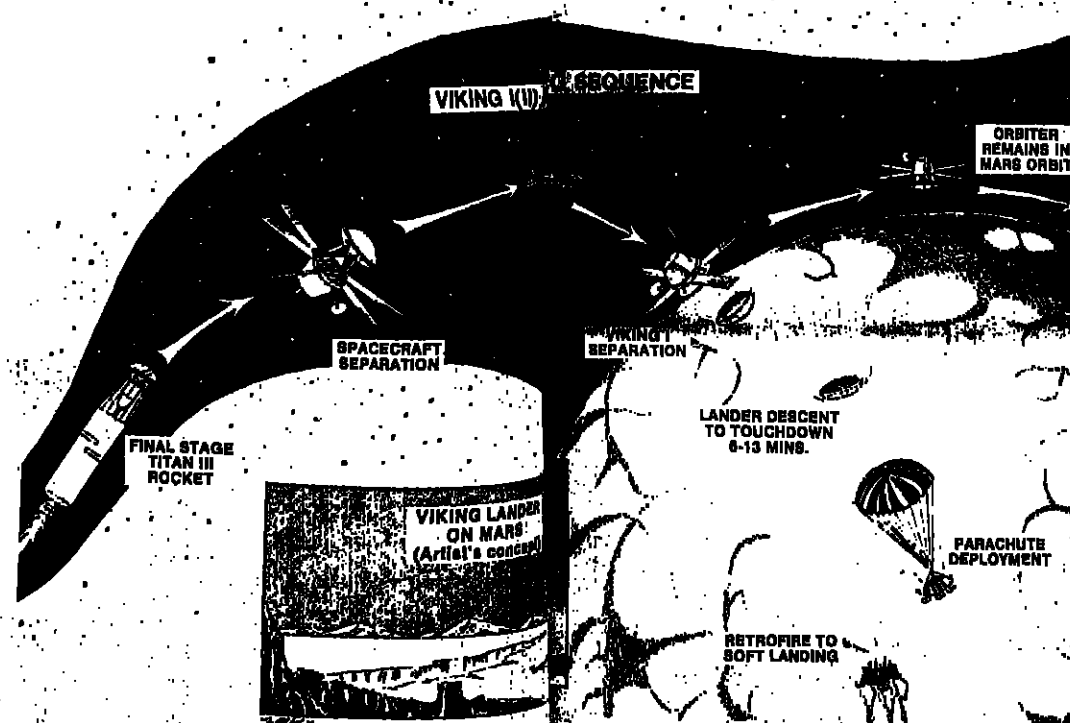
On Earth, for every pound of elephant there are a thousand pounds of bacteria. Reasoning that the same may be true on Mars, the two landers — no humans aboard — will extend automated scoops to retrieve some Martian soil and attempt to grow microscopic Martian life forms and detect their presence.

Crammed into just one cubic foot on board each landing craft are three automated biological laboratories complete with computer, ovens, radioactivity counters, filters, and other chemical detectors. All told, this small package contains 300,000 transistors, 2,000 other electrical parts, and 37 miniature valves. It is powered by little more energy than is used by the light bulb in a refrigerator.

Interpreting the life detection experiments is a "tricky business," admits National Aeronautics and Space Administration project scientist Gerald Soffen. Even if they think they have found something alive, the biologists involved say they intend to be very cautious about making public announcements until they have checked and rechecked the evidence.

Much as they would like to make a spectacular announcement, they think it is not very likely. According to TRW, Inc., a biological package, a poll was taken of participating scientists. They were asked what they felt was the chance of finding life. The answers ranged from ten to one to a million to one against.

The search for life on Mars is like buying a ticket in a lottery in which the chance of winning is low, but the stakes are high.



Viking in orbit with life-search lander and discarded capsule on surface

NASA photo

prize to be won is very high," is how Caltech biologist Norman Horowitz puts it.

Should life be detected, it will support growing speculation that life evolves of necessity when the right chemicals are present.

"The question we are asking is the question of the oneness of terrestrial life and the possible multiplicity of living beings, rather than just: 'Wouldn't it be nice if we found something out there,'" says Dr. Soffen.

Should it turn out Mars is uninhabited, this also would be important and interesting, the biologists maintain. By comparing conditions on Earth and Mars, it may be possible to garner clues about why life evolved on the one but not the other.

Studying a lifeless Mars might also give needed insight into the role life plays in maintaining Earth's atmosphere. A fashionable theory, the Gaia hypothesis, holds that the activity of living things stabilizes the Earth's atmosphere and climate. If this is the case, then cutting down the world's forests and other similar activities are likely to have unfavorable climatic effects. Studying Mars could test this hypothesis, project scientists feel.

It is unlikely that Viking — as sophisticated as it is — will give the final answer to the question of life on Mars, however.

"Whatever we get, there's going to be a raging controversy," foresees Harold Klein, the space-agency scientist who heads up the biological experiments.

"The experiments might show up negative, while organisms are placidly munching on the zirconium paint on the outside of the lander," says Dr. Sagan.

Although the search for alien life is in the limelight, the Viking mission contains an ambitious complement of other scientific investigations.

Mars is a world of marvels. It holds a volcano the size of Missouri and a "Grand Canyon" which would stretch all the way across the United States.

Although Mars is exceedingly dry, its surface is laced

with thousands of winding channels which leading scientists feel could only have been cut by wet, flowing water. But except in the deepest canyons, water would evaporate away (due to low atmospheric pressures) if it was not frozen or absorbed by the dry soil first.

Where is the water?

The most likely explanation for the channels is that sometime in the past Mars had a thicker atmosphere and flowing water. If so, Mars might be in the midst of an "ice age" far more severe than any which have ravaged Earth. But ice ages end.

"Might we be able at some future time to prod Mars into returning to its pleasant past environment and — if there is no indigenous life — hoisting immigrants from the distant planet Earth?" Dr. Sagan speculates.

If the ice age theory is correct, then the stuff which makes up the Martian atmosphere during its "earthlike" periods must be hidden somewhere. As the two landers search for life, the orbiters which accompany them will be searching for clues. One place they will look is the polar caps — attempting to measure and classify the material locked away there.

Over the last decade, geology has been revolutionized, and the basic principles of how the Earth's crust moves — and how this causes earthquakes, mountains, and volcanoes — have been worked out. Study of another geologically active planet may help refine this new insight, Viking geologists feel.

Its giant volcano — Nix Olympica — and the tremendous rift system suggest Mars may be going through an early stage of geological evolution similar to what happened on Earth billions of years ago. The Viking landers are equipped with sensitive seismometers to record earthquakes and to determine whether the interior of Mars is similar to that of Earth.

"To really understand Earth, we need to know what happens on other planets. The solar system is the key to Earth," says Harvard professor Richard Goody.

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people

Interview with Anne Armstrong:

Meeting people from Belfast to Buckingham Palace

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"Let's face it, I am a curiosity," said Anne Legendre Armstrong, first woman to become U.S. Ambassador to Britain. "I'm offered for (forums) that I wouldn't be offered if I were just a run-of-the-mill male ambassador."

We were sitting on a sofa in the far corner of the enormous ambassadorial office overlooking leafy Grosvenor Square. It was a coolly impersonal room, not leatherbound or aggressively masculine, but detached, aloof, a room that had seen a succession of ambassadors from the legendary David Bruce to run-of-the-mill campaign contributors. All, until now, male.

Mrs. Armstrong is human enough to be delighted with the breakthrough her appointment represents, down-to-earth enough to know that, once the novelty has worn off, she will be judged on her own merits "as a person, and as an ambassador."

She is a striking woman. She walks with the assured grace of her New Orleans birth and upbringing, her complexion hints of Texas wind and sun; her eyes register a range of moods from wide-open enthusiasm to steely practicality. She answers all questions with disarming forthrightness, even when it is to say, in response to a waffling and long-winded query about possible British sensitivity to hints of a patronizing attitude on the part of Americans, "I could give you a more sensible answer if I had had more foreign policy experience."

Asked for her view of the Anglo-American relationship, she replied immediately, without hesitation: "It's so deep, so pervasive," emphasizing both adjectives, "that even if tomorrow someone decided there'd be no more special relationship, it would be impossible."

"If [the British influence] is in our legal system, in our Constitution, in our language and arts: it's the bedrock of our way of government. It's paradoxical that our very British heritage is what led to our revolution, our demand for self-government."

What was the most touching experience she had experienced since coming to Britain? Mrs. Armstrong thought a moment, then replied, "My visit to Northern Ireland." (It took place in early spring, not long after her arrival in Britain. Four hundred housewives poured out onto the street to welcome her in Belfast, sweeping aside the security guards, waving, hugging, laughing, crying, so appreciative that an American ambassador had bothered to visit them in that violence-scarred city.) "There were a lot of men, too," Mrs. Armstrong recalled. "They were shy about clapping a woman, but the housewives were not shy: they were clapping and even hugging me."

On one hand, she found it "horribly sad" to see in downtown Belfast scarcely a block without rubble or signs of fire or some other vio-

lence. On the other hand, she was impressed that people went about their normal ways and had even kept their sense of humor. She was encouraged that only a "tiny, tiny minority" condoned or was engaged in violence, but recognized there were no easy solutions.

She refused to accept that Britain was a declining nation. "I don't think I ever questioned that they would pull through," she said of the British. She was encouraged by the trade union leadership's acceptance of a 4½ percent limit on wage increases and by the way in which this acceptance had been won — on a voluntary basis, by "consensus and not confrontation."

In all frankness, she said, "I meet some gloomy people here, but all my counselors at the embassy think that Britain is on an ascending road." The only disagreement among them was over the pace of the recovery — whether it would take a couple of years, or as many as five to seven.

Although she has been active in politics for many years — first in Texas, then at the national level as cochairman of the Republican Party and counselor on women's affairs successively to Presidents Nixon and Ford — Mrs. Armstrong is a family woman and proud of it. She has five children, now grown except for 19-year-old twins who hope to transfer to a British university.

"My husband supported me in everything I ever wanted to do in politics except running for major public office. I feel that when you run for public office you owe your life to the public, and to the position, and I made a personal decision that I would sacrifice something of what I would have wanted to do in politics in order to have the kind of home life I want to have. You can't have it all. I've had a marvelous bit of both, but not everything I'd want to do in either field, because my family has had to make some sacrifices too."

Mrs. Armstrong's husband Tobin is a six-foot-four-inch Texas rancher, and as such, has a long-standing professional interest in agriculture. He has taken on his job as ambassador's spouse with tact and good humor. "Though he has no bent for the kind of things a female spouse would be good at," says the ambassador, "he is very, very good once the party has started." Mr. Armstrong has an assignment from the Secretary of Agriculture to study ways of increasing protein food consumption in Europe, and has an office in the embassy adjoining that of the agricultural attaché.

His courtship of Anne Legendre was, by all account, the proverbial whirlwind. "He proposed right away. I made him wait a month before saying yes," Mrs. Armstrong told another interviewer. "I didn't want to appear too eager." When this reporter asked her to confirm these remarks, she laughed and said, "That's true — he proposed late in November and I said yes on my birthday, Dec. 27."

What satisfaction did she get out of politics? Mrs. Armstrong straightened her shoulders, knitted her brows, then burst out, "There's no



Ambassador Armstrong and her husband — a family woman and proud of it

way not to say it corny. Most human beings would like to contribute in some way to making the world a little better, in addition to the satisfaction of a good family life and raising children. Everyone has a different route. Some may be scientists or artists, I wasn't blessed with that. My natural bent is to be more of an activist. I feel that politics and government are a very direct way of trying to improve the lot of your fellow men and women. We disagree violently on how to go about it. But the satisfaction I get from politics is working for principles, for policies, for conditions that I believe will make the United States better — and if one is a statesman, will make the world better for a lot more people."

Mrs. Armstrong was one of Mr. Nixon's counselors who stood by him loyally until al-

most the end. "I guess my only regret must be that I was very naïve. But since I thought I was telling the truth, my conscience is clear."

Her "wake-up period," she says, was the famous June 23 tape, the one that convinced her Mr. Nixon would have to resign.

Today, she thinks that most Americans have emerged from the trauma of Watergate and Vietnam, and that "there is a great wave of young people coming on, questioning, not quiescent or overly docile as my generation of the 1950s was. I'm totally self-confident about young people in the United States." And, of course, she hopes to get to know young people in Britain as well.

Mrs. Armstrong said she was "determined to meet a broad spectrum" of people here in Britain, not just the establishment figures. Her days, so far, have been a whirl of activities from speechmaking, opening exhibitions, and getting thoroughly briefed on British life and politics, to rising at 5 in the morning to accompany Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to his first meeting with new British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

In one of her most eloquent public remarks so far, at a bicentennial museum exhibition opened by the Queen at Greenwich, Mrs. Armstrong defined the "dominant theme of Anglo-American history" in the following terms: "not hostility, but the compromise of differences, not war but peaceful cooperation around the world; not jealous competition but the harmonizing of national efforts to achieve a common purpose."

When the excitement generated by her being the first woman ambassador from Washington to the Court of St. James's had died down, she knows her real task will be just beginning: to make certain that the lines of communication between Britain and the United States remain clear and unimpeded by error or misunderstanding at all times, in all fields, and all levels, from Buckingham Palace and Downing Street to the housewives of Belfast.

Second year of people-to-people effort

102 Belfast kids get Cape Cod holiday

By Amy Dunbar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
From strife-beset Belfast, Northern Ireland, to the sunny dunes and surf of Cape Cod, Mass. — that was the transformation for 102 children who arrived late last month at Logan International Airport.

The 9-to-12-year-old residents of Belfast are spending six weeks as the guests of families on the Cape in this second year of a volunteer, people-to-people effort of individuals as well as churches and civic groups, including the Elks, Lions, and Rotary clubs. Aer Lingus (Irish Airlines) organizes the trans-Atlantic transportation.

This program is one of only two in the United States. The idea of hosting deprived

Belfast children for six weeks originated with the Rotary Club of Hibbing, Minn. In 1973, News of this organization reached Cape Cod through Mrs. Nancy Timmema, a Hibbing woman who moved to Massachusetts.

The Cape Cod organization was begun and has flourished under the direction of John Loughmnan.

An equal number of Protestant and Roman Catholic children in "troubled areas" of Belfast are chosen for the program by a process of pulling names out of a hat.

The names are sent to Mr. Loughmnan on Cape Cod. He allots six or seven names to each of 15 area churches, and the clergymen then find host families.

home receives a Catholic child, a Protestant child, a Protestant.

This year, 14 different families that hosted children last summer have requested that the same children return. In such cases, the host family is responsible for the child's plane-fare.

Because of the large size of the group this year, compared to only 50 participants last summer, the children were not met by their host families at the airport, but transported to Hyannis in two buses and then dispatched to their homes. Tight security measures are enforced throughout their international travels.

education/science

Old books for new readers—you might enjoy them again

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Before I stick my neck out, let me express my gratitude for one thing. I am glad I am not a giraffe.

Though I have talked or corresponded with four children's librarians, two reference librarians, and one educator who is a specialist in children's reading, I know many will disagree with what I am about to write. They will think I have left out the very books I should have included — their own favorites. They will also question (as I do myself) my age and grade groupings. But this is meant to be only a starter and a stimulus.

What I have done is to suggest what books a child should have read by a certain age or by a certain grade in school. These are books that, if they are missed, will leave a gap. Something will have been lost in transition.

It is a kind of checklist for teachers and, even more, for parents. They can find out whether their child has read these books and, if the child has not, suggest they be given a try. Maybe the child will like them; maybe not. But most children do, and that is why so many of these books are considered classics.

In this first article I would like to mention some (by no means all) of the books that should have been read, or read to, a pre-school child or, as the child's reading skill progresses, by a child up to age 9 or 10 and perhaps in third grade. Here they are, with a few comments on each.

1. For the youngest, pre-school, and a bit beyond:

Goodnight Moon, by Margaret Wise Brown. A book to be read at bedtime, telling of a bunny who bids goodnight to the things in his room.

Mother Goose. There are many collections of these timeless rhymes, with various illustrations, along with books of similar nursery rhymes.

The Tale of Peter Rabbit, by Beatrix Potter. This has been a classic since it appeared in 1901.

Make Way for Ducklings, by Robert McCloskey. A book that can be read to a small child and then read by the same child several years later, with new enjoyment of the story and the art work.

The Story of Babar, the Little Elephant, by Jean de Brunhoff. The several books about Babar, the French elephant, written and illustrated by de Brunhoff, are longtime favorites.

Johnny Crow's Garden, with illustrations by Leslie Brooke. Nonsense rhymes that are fun.

Millions of Cats, by Wanda Gág. An unusual story of an old man who tries to find a cat for company and eventually is overrun by millions of them.

Where the Wild Things Are, by Maurice Sendak. Full of imaginative dreams. Its illustrations by the author might give nightmares to an adult but not, oddly, to a child.

2. With some overlapping with the first group, for ages 6 to 10, roughly up to third grade:

Winnie-the-Pooh, by A. A. Milne. Also *The House at Pooh Corner* and other Milne books.

The Adventures of Pinocchio, by Carlo Collodi. An everlasting favorite, translated from the Italian, about an adventurous wooden puppet who becomes a boy.

The Story of Ferdinand, by Munro Leaf. About a very special bull who liked to smell flowers, and what happened because of this.

Madeline, by Ludwig Bemelmans. One of several modern classics about a little girl in a Paris boarding school.

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street and *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins*, by Dr. Seuss. Two of the earlier Dr. Seuss books and I think the best. Full of humor, absurdity, and those inimitable Dr. Seuss drawings.

The Snowy Day, by Ezra Jack Keats. A warm, simple story about a city boy and his enjoyment of playing in the snow.

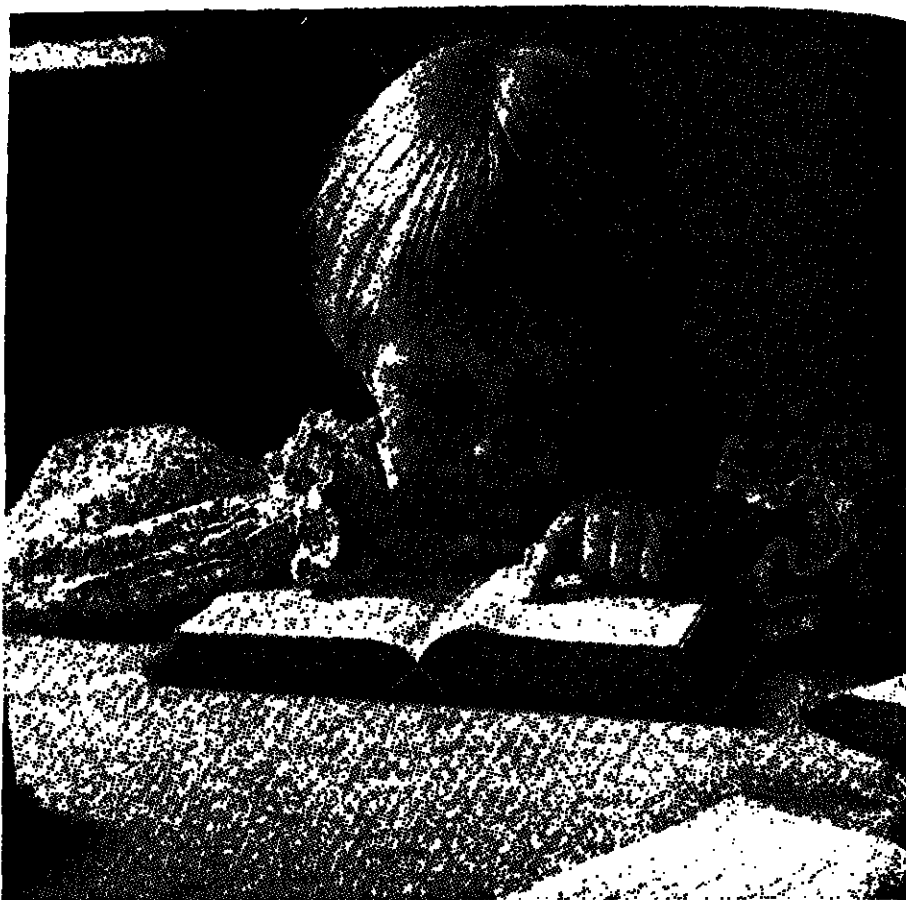
Charlotte's Web and *Stuart Little*, by E. B. White. Two fanciful and memorable stories by a highly skilled writer.

Mr. Popper's Penguins, by Richard T. and Florence H. Atwater. A humorous narrative about a house painter and his penguins from the Antarctic.

These are just a few. For more, I refer the parent (teachers would already know about them) to such reference works as *Best Books for Children* and *Growing Up with Books*. The problem — and this is what led to my uncertainty at the outset — is that children greatly in their reading ability at any particular age or in their grade at school, and also vary greatly in what interests them. But not all, I have discovered, like animal fantasy, and humor.

My one caution is not to trust books and, not to say, "You must read this," rather "I think you would like this." Fresh and guidance should be intermingled. The thing is to keep the young reader ready and enjoying. So much the better, however, the books read are of lasting value, books that will be remembered and perhaps reread later time with new insights.

Have you missed some of these books? Or self? You might still enjoy them.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Reading can be very serious business

mor, absurdity, and those inimitable Dr. Seuss drawings.

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Have you missed some of these books? Or self? You might still enjoy them.

Danger: genetic tinkering

By Robert C. Cowen

Biologists who want to tinker with the blueprints of organic life are ready to take up their experiments again.

Their two-year, self-imposed moratorium is ending, now that the U.S. National Institute of Health (NIH) has issued guidelines for "safely" carrying out this research. Binding on NIH grant recipients, which means most university

Research notebook

biologists, the guidelines will likely set standards for U.S. Government agencies and industrial labs and may be copied overseas.

The restraint of researchers who suspended experiments while they worked out safety guidelines is laudable. But this is irrelevant to the overriding question of whether biologists should interfere with organic life at its most fundamental level at all.

This is the level of the genetic blueprints that determine the form and nature of all organisms. The experiments involve snipping part of the blueprint from one organism, say, a frog, and grafting it onto the blueprint of, say, a bacterium.

The safety issue has turned on preventing escape of test-tube monsters, redesigned viruses or bacteria, that might pose an unknown, but possibly disastrous, hazard to earthly life. NIH guidelines impose increasingly stringent containment for what are thought to be increasingly dangerous types of organism. Part of the

strategy is to carry out riskier experiments with "crippled" microbes that presumably wouldn't survive outside the laboratory.

While this satisfies many experimenters, skeptics such as Francis Warshaw, Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate student, object that the safeguards are not absolute and that the bacteria often used normally live in the human body, making them particularly dangerous to humans if they are altered in undesirable ways. Last month, MIT symposium for a continued research moratorium until a safer experimental paradigm is found.

There is a more fundamental issue, however, which is pressed by, among others, Robert Sinsheimer, chairman of the California Institute of Technology biology department. Viewing such research "as a possible prelude to longer-range, broader-scale genetic engineering of the fauna and flora of the planet," he asks: "Do we want to assume the basic responsibility for life on this planet — to develop new living forms for our own purpose? Shall we take into our hands our own future evolution?"

This is too profound a question to be left to special interests. The public at large, at least through its elected representatives, should decide.

Until this is done, the experiments should be halted. Next year's new Congress, as a matter of first priority, should go into this issue thoroughly and decide whether and how this awesome research should proceed.

financial

Gangway! The skate board boom is gathering speed

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Asphalt surfers ... blacktop skiers ... speeding, sliding, arcing skate-boarders.

All over the United States, the young and young-at-heart are mounting fiber glass boards attached to urethane wheels. Sales have been so fast-paced, in fact, that the boards are certain to be the "craze" this summer.

To some observers it looks as if the country has been "invaded" by youngsters with the boards under their feet, hurtling down sidewalks, roads, the sides of empty pools, school parking lots — practically anywhere that can accommodate four wheels and a handle of energy.

And it's not just 10-year-olds who are hooked on the sport. Surfers ride skate boards, ski teams train on them, and Emory Air Freight messengers use them to deliver packages.

The Nassau Coliseum in Long Island offers a skate board "invitation" with such celebrities as Skitchie Hitechuck, who can hurdle over 15 garbage cans while still attached to his skateboard, and a male freestyler who skate-boarders claim has a style reminiscent of Olympic ice skater Dorothy Hamill.

As the boards clatter down streets, cash registers are ringing up sales. Already, according

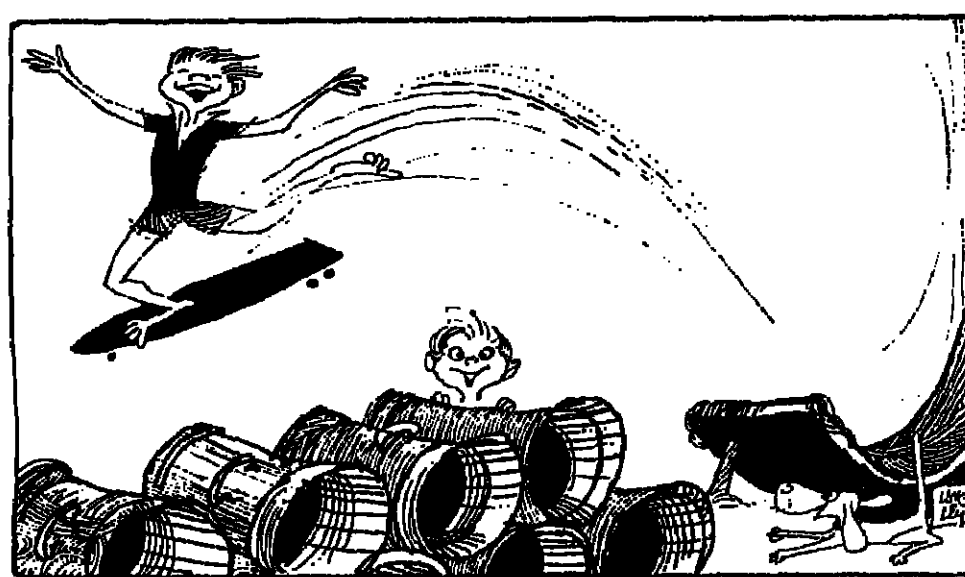
to Warren Bolster, editor of Skateboarder Magazine (part of Surfer Publications), some 10 million have been sold. And they aren't cheap.

At Scandinavian Ski Shop in New York, the boards sell for \$16.95 to \$33. The average purchase is in the \$40 range, says Allen Brill, a salesman. And then there are the accessories. Mr. Brill, who sells 75 to 100 skate boards per week, explains that the well-dressed skateboarder might wear a tee shirt with a skate board manufacturer's name on it, elbow pads, knee pads, a helmet (for daredevils) and gloves.

All this paraphernalia should alert a non-skate-boarder of the fact that the sport is dangerous. However, Mr. Bolster, the skate board riding editor, says a government consumer products safety finding ranked skateboarding 25th among recreational activities in terms of the number and severity of accidents. Bicycling ranked third.

Still, in rapidly sprouting skate board parks, safety equipment is required. But as most skateboarding is done on city streets and sidewalks, unsupervised and without safety equipment, dangers are there for pedestrians and skateboarders alike.

There are no large companies making money on the skate board boom. The boards



are made by small firms — many of them surf-board makers — and then sold to retailers. DuPont makes the major chemical, adiprene — a small amount of which makes a lot of skateboards.

The largest producer, Gremec, is located in Burbank, California, and the second largest manufacturer, Roller Sport, is in Jacksonville, Florida. Bill Buffington, president of Roller Sport, says his company had skate board sales last year of \$2 million (this year is much stronger) out of gross sales of \$8 million from all products.

Skateboarding has had meteoric rises be-

fore. In 1965, the board was a craze, but lost its popularity very quickly. Mr. Buffington is concerned the same thing will happen again, he says, "because there's a lot of junk entering the market. It's an easy product to make and a lot of people want to make a fast buck on this thing. That will sour the public on the boards."

However, Mr. Grens believes the boards are here to stay this time. Explains the sales director, "It has a lot of aspects of a fad, but now it is being promoted as a sport. A small segment of skate-boarders will practice it, and trade up for better boards. We'll be where the market is."

Why did Chile get a U.S.-Canadian loan?

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If Chile were not a nation but merely a private citizen, it would be unable to get a bank loan.

That is the thrust of congressional criticism of a recent \$125 million loan to Chile by a consortium of United States and Canadian banks.

The loan also threatens to cause problems in Latin America.

A package negotiated by 12 banks in New York and California and four in Canada, the loan responds to Chilean efforts to obtain credits to help the country's sagging economy.

It is being criticized as both bad politics and bad business.

In the first place, its announcement coincided with strong U.S. criticism of Chile's military leaders for human rights' violations. And it comes after a number of U.S. warnings to Chile that economic assistance depends on improvement in the human rights' picture.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, warned that the loan carries "a very substantial risk" to the banks involved.

Moreover, Mr. Reuss criticized the Comptroller of the Currency, James E. Smith, whose agency investigates the financial condition of U.S. banks, for failing to consider all aspects of the Chilean loan. The Wisconsin congressman indicated that the unsecured loan should have been scrutinized more closely by Mr. Smith's agency.

To Mr. Reuss and others in Congress, Chile simply is not a good credit risk.

The monthly inflation rate in Chile has almost doubled to 13.5 percent since last November, and payments and servicing on the whopping \$4 billion Chilean foreign debt will use up some 38 percent of the country's expected export earnings in 1976. Unemployment is above 16 percent, and the gross national product declined more than 12 percent in 1975.

Western European nations and bankers are refusing to loan new sums to Chile or to renegotiate the terms of their loans to Chile or to ease up on repayment arrangements.

In short, many on Capitol Hill say the \$125 million loan would not have been made if prudent banking practice had been considered. They say the Comptroller of the Currency's office should have blown the whistle on the loan.

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Bankers to third world: will we get our money back?

By David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Will less-developed nations be able to repay — in a timely fashion — the large loans they have received from U.S. banks?

This is a question America's international bankers are asking with renewed intensity in the wake of a call by some less-developed nations for a major lengthening of the repayment period on loans from private banks.

American banks, among others, have lent large sums to nonoil-exporting developing countries in the last 2½ years to help these nations finance the gap between rapidly rising energy-import costs and lagging raw-material export revenues.

As a result, the long-term debts to outside lenders incurred by less-developed nations have grown markedly from \$83 billion at the end of 1973 to \$90 billion at the end of 1975, according to Citibank estimates.

If short-term as well as long-term loans are included, the less-developed nations' total obligations are some \$135 billion. U.S. banks and their foreign branches made about 40 percent

of both the short- and long-term loans, according to Citibank officials.

"Because of the rapid growth in less-developed nations' debts and thus their interest expenses, 'there are a handful of instances' where repayment problems have become or threaten to become unmanageable unless loan repayment time is extended, New York Federal Reserve Bank president Paul A. Volcker warns.

Mr. Volcker says that, at present, the balance-of-payments loan situation "is a very long distance from default" and that current developments "do not alarm me in terms of their impact on the banking system."

But U.S. international bankers nevertheless consider balance-of-payment loans "the most troublesome" area they face, according to Crocker National Bank president Robert K. Wilmouth. Monitoring of such debts is "a major priority" at U.S. banks, he says.

As economic recovery progresses, less-developed nations' need for balance-of-payments financing "should lessen," observes H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF estimates developing nations' balance-of-payments deficit will be \$31 billion in 1978 as compared with \$35 billion in 1976.

While the less-developed countries' (LDC's) balance-of-payments deficit to be financed will be smaller than last year's, a "large financing gap" will still remain even after IMF aid, government foreign aid, and direct investment, Mr. Witteveen predicts.

The international banker observes that the financing gap does not seem unbridgeable, although it is not immediately clear where the necessary funding will come from.

As New York Federal Reserve executive Volcker notes, the needed amounts "are very large, certainly exceeding the capacity of private lenders," especially since many of the nations will need concessional — or below market rate — terms. Mr. Volcker concludes that "the need for increased official financing remains pressing."

Private, government, and international lenders also have to face the issue on how much further the LDC's indebtedness can be increased "before the mounting debt burden becomes hazardous," Mr. Witteveen notes.

And bankers also have to consider whether their loan terms make it easier for LDC leaders to borrow rather than make necessary internal changes to bring their nations' finances into better balance.

EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentine peso	.008
Australian dollar	1.245
Austrian schilling	.056
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.100
British pound	1.784
Canadian dollar	1.034
Colombian peso	.033
Danish krone	.163
French franc	.210
Dutch guilder	.367
Hong Kong dollar	.203
Israeli pound	.130
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.179
Portuguese escudo	.033
South African rand	1.163
Spanish peseta	.015
Swedish krona	.224
Swiss franc	.404
Venezuelan bolivar	.233
W. German mark	.388



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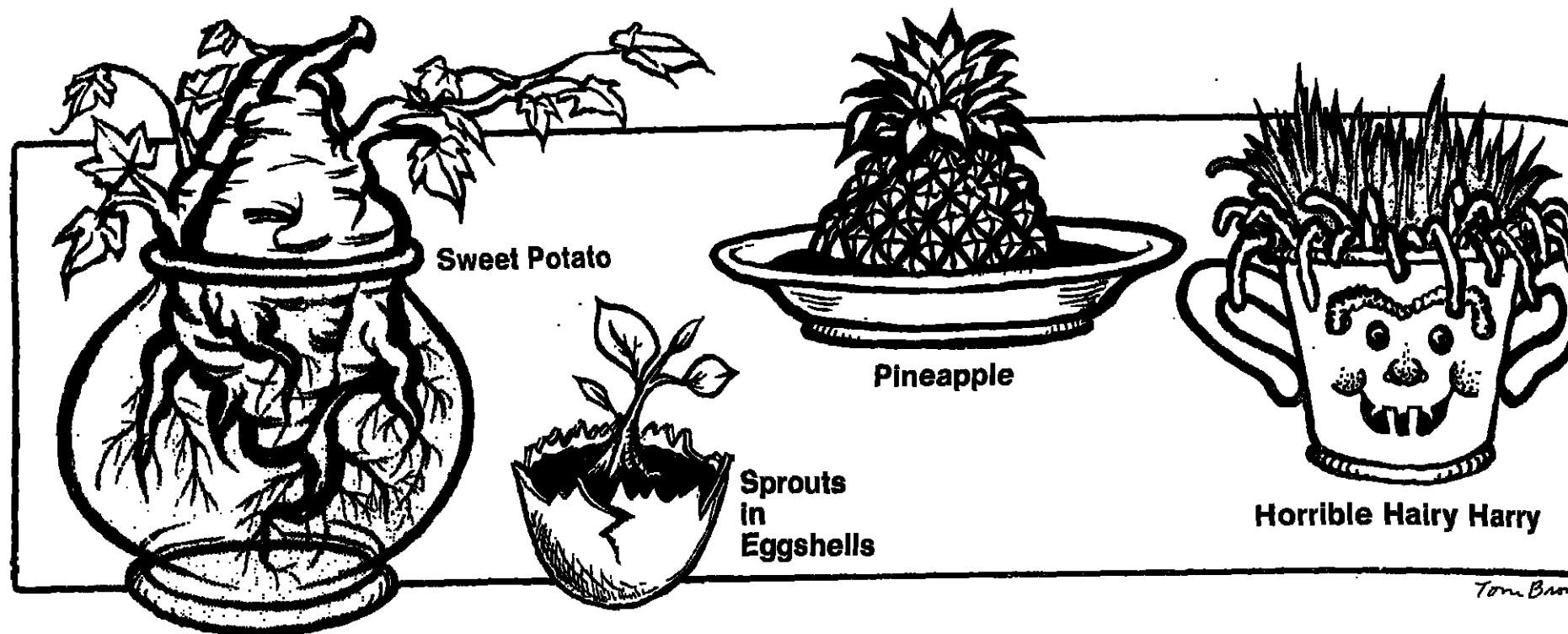
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children



Don't throw that orange seed away — grow it

By Judith Helmund
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Some things grow slowly — others grow fast. Try some of each, so you don't have to wait too long.
Horrible Hairy Harry — he's a quickie.
You'll need:

- a paper cup (large ones are best)
 - soil (potting soil from the store or some from your yard or garden)
 - paper scraps
 - felt-tip markers
 - glue
 - grass seed
- First, make a face on the paper cup. Use the

felt-tip markers and the scraps of paper to draw the funniest face you can. Now carefully fill the cup to within about one-half inch of the top with the potting soil. Sprinkle the grass seed on top and press it gently into the soil. Moisten the soil thoroughly. Keep the soil moist but not soaking wet, and keep "Harry" in a sunny place. In a very few days he will

have a beautiful crop of green hair. Keep growing and you may even have to give him a haircut.

Eggshell garden — this is fun and easy because everything in it is "recycled".

- You'll need:
- an egg carton
 - eggshells (save larger ones that will hold a bit of soil)
 - potting soil
 - seeds (save grapefruit, lemon, or squash)

Fill each half eggshell with potting soil. Set it in one of the egg carton sections. I want to be fancy, you can trim the edge of the egg shell into scalloped or pointed shapes with a small pair of scissors before you fill it. Moisten the soil slightly and then plant the seeds you've saved in each of the halves. Set your garden in a sunny window, be moist, and watch it grow. Some of these take a long time, and some might not grow at all — but they are all worth trying.

Roots and things:

- You'll need:
- a carrot, beet, turnip, or horseradish to find one with the leaves still attached; an onion which has a sprout; a sweet potato, or a pineapple

Root Vegetables: Carrot, turnip, or horseradish: Cut off about one-quarter of the top (the part with the green leafy growth) and use the rest. Plant the top in loose soil, the leafy part sticking out. You will see more new leaves sprouting.

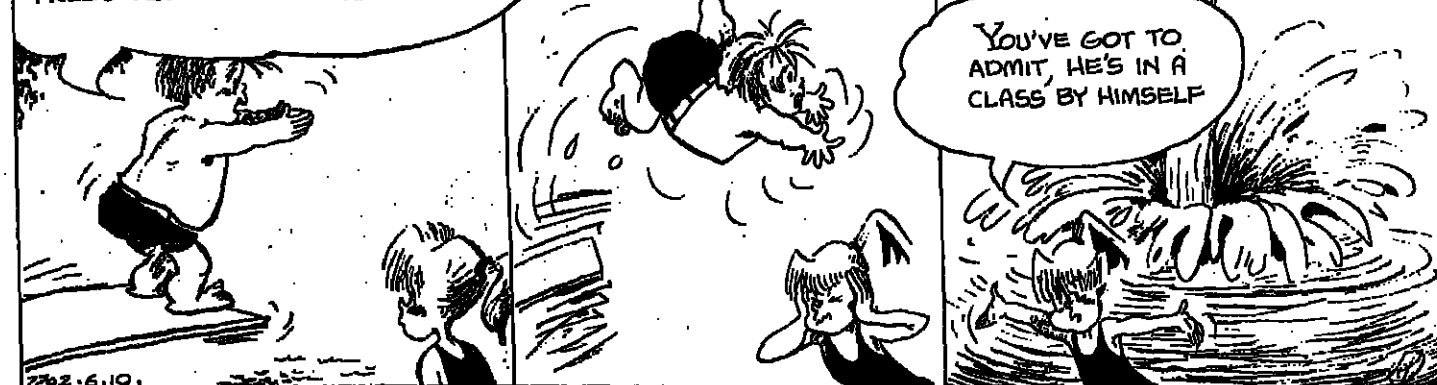
Onions: These have a pretty pretty white flower. Plant them with the sticking up in loose soil. Be sure to give them plenty of sun.

Sweet Potato: Find a jar or glass jar, allow the potato to "sit" in the neck of the jar. Use toothpicks to hold the potato in place. Place the potato so the end with the stem is at the top. The jar should extend from it is inside the jar, then fill the jar with water. Replace the water daily. After the roots grow, plant the potato in soil and you will have a lovely vine.

Pineapple: Cut off the top and pull out the lower leaves. Let the cut end dry for a few days. Then plant it about an inch deep in soil in a sunny window and keep it moist.

Tubby

SUSIE, SOME PEOPLE CONSIDER ME THE CHAMPION, CLASS ONE, FREESTYLE DIVER OF ALL TIME.

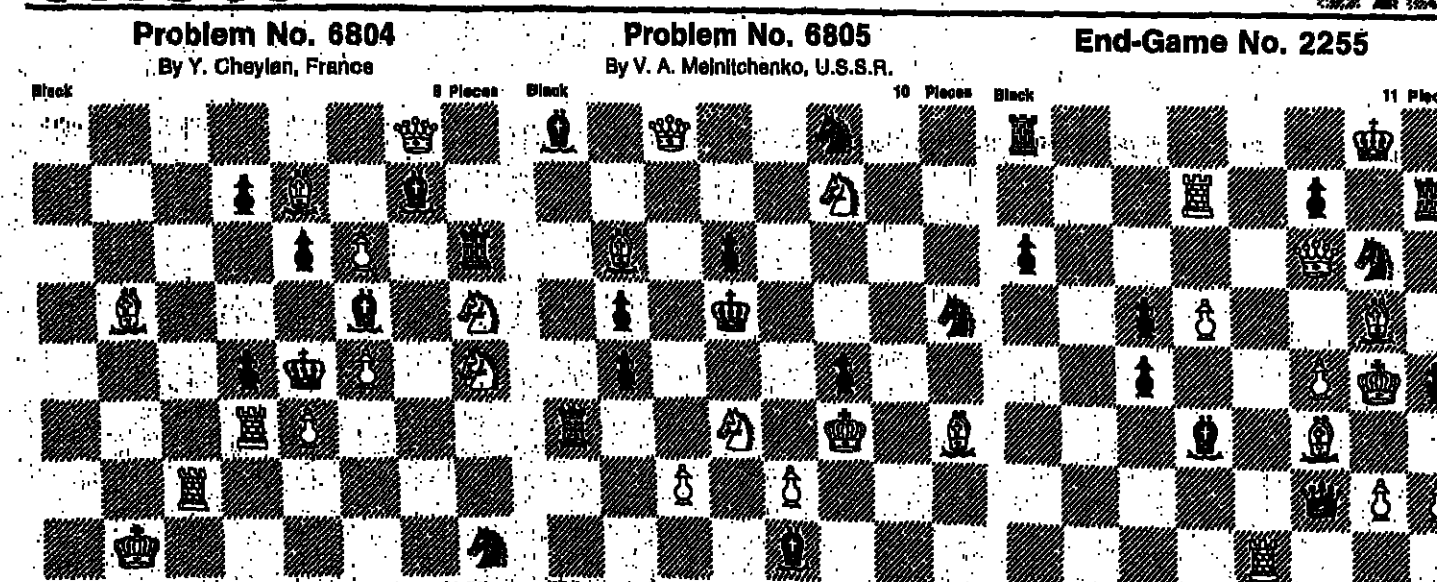


By Guernsey Le Pelley

YOU'VE GOT TO ADMIT, HE'S IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in two. (Fourth prize, two-movers, British Chess Federation tourney No. 137, 1974-75.)

White to play and mate in three. (Fourth prize, three-movers, British Chess Federation tourney No. 136, 1974-75.)

Why didn't White now play R-Q3ch? (Miles-Peters, Lone Pine, 1975. The complete game appeared last week. Miles gives illuminating annotations in the April English periodical Chess. This time, instead of the bad R-Q8 move, he played R-Q7-K7. This game was awarded a brilliancy prize.)

Solutions to Chess

No. 6802. Q-K1ch
No. 6803. 1 Kt-B8 threatens 2 Q-K1ch
If 1... B-R2; 2 Kt-Q2ch
If 1... B-K1; 2 Q-B4ch
If 1... B-K8; 2 Q-K1ch
If 1... PxP; 2 B-B2ch
End-Game No. 2254. After Black plays
OK18, White wins with 1 Q-K1ch, B-K3, Kt-Q5; 3 BxKt, CxB; 4 Kt-B6ch, PxB; 5 Q-B4; 6 Q-R4. Resigns.

home

If you like poking around for antiques, try Brussels

By Eleanor German
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
In Brussels' beautiful Place du Sablon, the wares of hundreds of antique dealers can be sampled in a few leisurely hours. The picturesque Sablon area, within walking distance of the heart of the city, has buildings dating back to the 16th-century Spanish occupation. Spangled with antique shops of all types and sizes, a network of small streets wind off provocatively from the big open square. Here, two indoor Antiques Markets are open all week long, and on weekends, a bustling open-air antiques fair seeks shelter under medieval-looking

red and green striped tents huddled up to the famous old Church of Notre Dame Sablon.

When window shopping in this city you might come upon an immense 17th-century Belgian tapestry from Audenarde, with its appealing bluish-green background of leaves and trees accented by birds and small animals, or an 18th-century inlaid Dutch marquetry desk or bombe chest. Shop windows are filled with a wealth of authentic old things: sets of chairs from the period of Louis XIII, heavily carved Flemish furniture with its Burgundian look, 18th-century bergère armchairs, fragile bits of Limoges porcelain, and heavy pieces of early Delft. Even marble and stone fireplaces turn

from demolished chateaux are seen for sale.

The Sablon area presents a cross-section of the finer antiques found in Belgium. Illustrious names, often of international reputation, appear above many shops. Some customers who might be unaccustomed to prices commensurate by museum-quality antiques in Europe may consider prices extremely high. But Belgium has frequently been the source for ancient objects which have disappeared from the market elsewhere and which, once sold, will rarely be found again.

Take a look at Costermans, a long-established Belgian antiques firm. A first glance will reveal little more extraordinary than some handsome antiques and decorating accessories on display in the windows fronting the Place du Sablon. But go inside, back through the covered entranceway, and you will find yourself in a vanished century. In a cobbled courtyard (filled with a variety of stone statues, old wells, wall bells from monasteries and lead

of the 17th century nestled against a more formal stone structure of the 18th century. A glimpse of a handsome-curved staircase and paneled rooms can be caught through the doors and windows.

When you are completely saturated, but happy, with your window-shopping, you might wander on toward the Petit Sablon, one of Europe's most unusual small parks. Here there are more antiques, but not for sale. More than 50 pillars link together the wrought-iron enclosure of the formal French-style garden. On top of each pillar is a nearly life-size figure of a 18th-century workman, each depicting a craft or trade of that era and each strikingly different from the other. There you can indulge in an antique-lover's challenge: try to identify the trade depicted by the dress and tools of each statue — the baker by his long, paddle-like board for placing bread in the oven, the artist by his palette, the carpenter by his ladder, the soldier by his sword, the clockmaker by his

Would your cactus enjoy a holiday too?

By Millicent Taylor

Garden writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the arrival of full summer and more settled weather most of your houseplants will appreciate outdoor fresh air. They will be better off next winter for a summer holiday outdoors.

If you have a garden, choose places for them that will duplicate as nearly as possible the conditions they each like best. Your tropicals, for example, were mostly jungle plants. Set them under shrubbery where they will get a good deal of shade. The north side of the house is good for them.

Your sun-loving plants can be where they get sun part of the day but not enough to burn them or dry them out quickly. The outdoor summer sun is more intense. I put my cacti and succulents on a porch or at an open window in full sun — where rains won't soak them because they are in non-drainage containers. Your Christmas cactus can go under shrubbery. Most hanging pots can hang outdoors from the eaves or from low tree limbs.

Keep your houseplants in their pots. Some people sink the pots to their rims in the garden. I have carried a cyclamen over that way. If you prefer to do this, fill the bottoms of the holes with an inch of pebbles or coarse sand. This ensures drainage and hopefully deters crawling critters from going up into the pots.

The roots may grow out the bottom holes and have to be cut off when you bring them in next fall.

For easy care, group your plants according to their needs. They dry out more rapidly outdoors and also need occasional inspection, a spraying of the leaves, trimming spent blooms and outside shoots.

Before putting them out in the garden give them a chance to get used to their summer outing gradually — by open windows or on a porch or patio in a sheltered corner.

When you bring them in next fall before the nights grow cool, wash them thoroughly, knock their root balls out of the pots and inspect for invaders. Repot them in the same or slightly larger pots, with fresh soil around the root ball. If possible, set them by open windows for a few days when you bring them indoors.

If you don't have a garden, perhaps you have a balcony. By making a shelter from the wind you can group most of your houseplants out there. If located where you have too much sun, drape up some sort of shelter to break the rays. In southern climates, where the sun is intense, many gardeners set their plants out in lath houses. You can do something similar on a section of your sunny balcony. But in any location shelter them from drying winds and heavy storms.

Apartment dwellers with no balcony or roof can group their plants close to open windows, giving them fresh air for at least part of a day. African violets shouldn't go outdoors, anyway, although we knew a man in North Carolina who set his entire collection outside in summer.

I have summered some plants in my cold frame, with a lath lid or the glass lid raised a foot or so above the entire frame. By now your poinsettia is probably cut back to six inches and set outdoors. Feed it once a month. When you bring it in, clean it well and, from September through November, give it long nights to form flowers. Not even a street light or porch light.

Your amaryllis can go outside, too, or you can carry it over indoors. You have removed the flower stalks and left the bulb in the pot. Do not remove the leaves. Feed and water it all summer. Then next September store it in a dry place at about 65 degrees F. and stop watering it completely for three months.

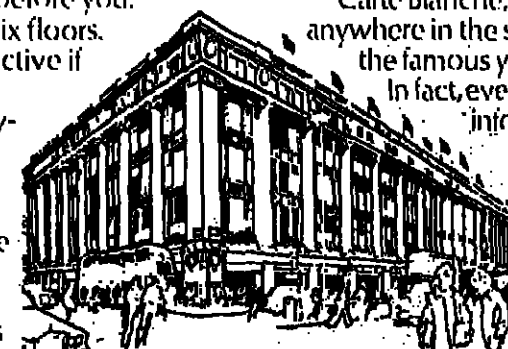
When the bulbs appear bring it back to room temperature. If you plant your Easter lily in the garden it should bloom each August thereafter outside.

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travel

South African Shembe dances — and how the beat began



Courtesy of the South African Tourist Association
Zulu dancers at the spectacular Shembe festival

By Peter Tange
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It's a never-to-be-forgotten sight — thousands of Zulu dancers appearing in wave after undulating wave over the brow of a grass-covered hill. Stamping out a rhythm as precisely as cadets on parade, they advance slowly and inexorably, like the incoming tide.

There is a hint in it all of the pride and might of the Zulu impi (brigades) of former days. But this is a religious festival — a deeply moving spiritual experience for the followers of Isalah Shembe. It is also a foremost tourist attraction (a fact quite happily accepted by the People of Shembe) in South Africa each July. (A slightly less spectacular Shembe festival takes place in January.)

It is a week-long festival, an occasion for dancing such as few countries know, which culminates on the Sunday nearest July 25 (July 26 this year). Its setting is the village of Ekuphakam (The "Place of spiritual uplift") which Shembe founded among the sugarcane-covered hills of Inanda, 18 miles north of Durban.

Isalah Shembe, descended on his mother's side from the Zulu chief Langalibalele, was born in the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains in 1880. He was given the normal tribal education of his day, receiving no formal Western education, either secular or religious.

Followed an 'inner voice'

As a young man he became conscious of an "inner voice" which, he said, guided him in all decisions. It was this inner voice that told him to abandon polygamy — a standard tribal

practice to this day — and he immediately gave up all but one of his wives.

The repercussions from this action were considerable, in Shembe would not recant. The upheaval was enough, however, for him to contemplate suicide. But the inner voice forbade him to take his life.

Soon after this experience he became an active member of the Methodist Church and became devoutly religious following a healing through prayer after lightning had crippled him. He found he could heal others through prayer, too, and this he spread.

Later he founded the Nazirite Church (a Christian sect influenced more by the Old than the New Testament, and including some traditional tribal ceremonies). Donations from those Shembe had healed enabled him to buy a 38-acre tract of land and establish his "Place of Spiritual Uplift."

Founder's city now a shrine

Shembe passed on in 1935 and was buried at Ekuphakam which became a shrine, attracting many of his 40,000 followers every July. The movement, now governed by a son, John Galle Shembe, owes much of its present popularity to healings and spectacular festivals.

For most forms of worship, Shembe's followers wear white robes. But colorful tribal finery is donned for the dancing. Most spectacular of all the dances is the "dance of the giving and rejoicing" performed on the second day of the event by Zulu women dancers.

During the festival week, tour buses leave Durban every morning and afternoon. For information write the Durban Ilicity Association, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Americans in Westminster Abbey — what they did to be remembered

By Jack Goldfarb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
When you step through the Gothic Great West Door of Westminster Abbey, you are following in the footsteps of countless millions who have converged on this venerable landmark since King Edward the Confessor first consecrated a church on this Thames-side site over nine centuries ago.

To browse through the Abbey's aisles, chapels, and cloisters is to leaf through the pages of British history, a history graphically told here in monuments, tombs, memorials, and arches.

But these chronicles also record many associations with American history — associations which the one million Americans who come here each year often know little about.

The most prominent reminders of the Anglo-American wartime alliances of this century are the mutual tributes just inside the Western entrance. A large marble plaque, placed above seven volumes listing the names of Britain's 1939-1945 civilian war dead, remembers Franklin Delano Roosevelt as "a faithful friend of freedom and of Britain."

A few yards away, just beyond the poppy-framed tomb of the British Unknown Warrior of World War I, hangs the blue-ribboned Congressional Medal of Honor, bestowed upon the Unknown Warrior by American General Pershing in October, 1921.

But the most conspicuous remembrance stone, noticed by all entering the Abbey, is the green marble tablet dedicated to Sir Winston Churchill, who actually is buried in Bladen, Oxfordshire. Churchill, a half-American through his Brooklyn, New York-born mother, Jenny Jerome, became an honorary American citizen by act of the U.S. Congress — the only Briton ever given that honor.

Reminders of a war which took place two hundred years earlier, a war in which England and the U.S. were the bitterest of foes, can also be found in many corners of the Abbey.

In the North Transept, for example, lies Charles James Fox, a liberal thinker and Whig statesman who zealously advocated the immediate and unconditional right of the American colonies to independence. Fox is also remembered for his successful fight in Parliament to abolish England's slave trade, an act which helped accelerate America's own abolition of slavery some decades later.

Fox's brilliant political rival, William Pitt, lies uncomfortably close to him. Pitt just as vehemently opposed independence for the colonies and, in an historic address in the House of Lords, warned against "the dismemberment of this noble and ancient monarchy."

Both Fox and Pitt have imposing Abbey

monuments erected in their memory, but Pitt's is so grandiose that it prompted George III to advise the sculptor to stick to his chisel and "not turn author."

Another statue of Pitt, this one in wax in the Abbey Museum, was made by Patience Wright, a talented American sculptor who lived in London during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Wright served as an American spy; frequenting court circles, she gathered much valuable information, including military plans, which she passed on to Benjamin Franklin in Paris.

Another espionage drama of colonial times is recalled by the finely carved bas-relief in the Nave, near the tomb of Major John Andre. Andre, Adjutant-General of the British Army during the Revolution, was captured in civilian clothes after his secret meeting with Benedict Arnold at West Point. Designed by architect Robert Adam, the bas-relief depicts George Washington refusing Andre's petition "to die a soldier's death." A column of American colonial troops stands ready to witness his subsequent hanging as a spy.

In the Abbey's peaceful North Cloister a simple stone marker memorializes "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, who surrendered at Saratoga in 1777. After his defeat, Burgoyne returned to private life in London, where he achieved better success as a playwright than he ever did as a soldier.

The best-known monument to an American in the Abbey is, of course, the marble bust of Longfellow, lodged between the resting places of Dryden and Chaucer in the Poets' Corner. When a black-cassocked Abbey attendant confided to me that Longfellow was his favorite poet, I asked him why. In reply, he quoted stanza after stanza of "Ilwaco," which he said he had memorized in his schooldays. (A considerable time ago). "It's the rhythms," he said. "So musical... so very American."

A stark commemorative tablet to T. S. Eliot in the Poets' Corner does not mention the author's origins. Born in St. Louis, Eliot became a British subject at the age of 40, but the universal quality of his literary genius was acknowledged when he was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize in 1928.

The Massachusetts poet, James Russell Lowell, who also served as one of the best-loved Ministers to Britain, has a stained-glass window and a stone portrait dedicated to him "by his English friends."

Another Bay State son, George Peabody, was the only American ever buried in Westminster Abbey. From humble origins, grocery clerk Peabody volunteered to fight the British in the War of 1812. Later, as a successful merchant and financier, he settled in England,

where he became renowned for his philanthropies.

Peabody built low-cost housing for the poor which still stands near Westminster Abbey today. Generous and modest, he gave away \$9 million to philanthropic causes in his lifetime, but he firmly declined a baronetcy and other royal honors.

When he passed on in 1869, he was interred in the Abbey, but soon afterwards his remains were returned to his native Massachusetts aboard a British warship personally ordered by Queen Victoria. Peabody's original gravestone still lies embedded in the Nave floor.

At the easternmost end of Westminster Abbey there is a handsome stained-glass window through which, each morning, "dawn's early light" illuminates a small American flag. The window adorns the Royal Air Force Chapel dedicated to the fallen R.A.F. heroes who helped win the Battle of Britain in 1940. Among these 1,497 airmen was one American volunteer, Pilot-Officer Billy Fiske. In his honor, the Stars and Stripes are incorporated in the window design.



Westminster Abbey



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arts

'Jazzing up' a small Swiss town

By Deborah Nikkel

Montreux, Switzerland

The Swiss Alps were swaying their hips and snapping their fingers when Montreux presented its international festival recently — three weeks of folk and soul offerings topped off with jazz, for which this splendid Swiss town overlooking Lake Geneva is famous.

Brian Rolland of the New Hampshire Big Band (the only nonprofessional group here, playing with trumpeter Clark Terry) described this festival rather succinctly: "It's the ultimate jazz fantasy come true."

This is Switzerland's answer to the Newport Jazz Festival. The basic difference, as one band member said, "is a less critical audience, one with only 10 years of listening experience, as compared with 40 for the New York festival."

A sort of great-moments-in-its-history featured such groups as the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, Clark Terry, and "Mr. Music," Stan Getz.

But this year such staid names were taking a place on the back burner in popularity. Young blood and new innovators are forging important inroads.

John McLaughlin, Weather Report, Billy Cobham, and George Duke have put together unique sounds, stretching their limitations, making a new kind of music with their individual styles.

McLaughlin tantalizes the serious listener with the Far Eastern tradition in what he calls "Bombay boogie." Cobham, after years of mainstream affiliation, is flirting with rock. Weather Report is managing to bridge the gap between rock and jazz without losing the power and personality of either.

The charm of this town and the simplicity of nature enhance



the music of Montreux and take much of the credit for the success of its jazz. "It feels good to play here," said one musician.

Lake Geneva provides swimming, water skiing, and cruise boating. Chateau Chillon (of Byron "Prisoner of Chillon" fame) is a stone's throw away. Comfortable walks along the lake reveal lazy weeping willows and white swans. Most often, mist hides the Illusive Alps, and the weather is pleasantly unpredictable. Fabulous afternoon thunder storms bring simple light rains.

Montreux is also one of the finest excursion centers in the world. Zermatt, Gstaad, Geneva, Mt. Blanc, and the Jungfrau are within easy access on Swiss trains whose time schedules are as strict as a metronome set in four-four time. The casino, where all performances are held, has a total environment of its own. Sleek, multifunctional, and efficient, it boasts a 32-track recording studio, and one of the finest sound systems in the world. The festival is well known for the number of records cut here on this fine equipment; perhaps most prominent is "Swiss Movement" by Eddy Harris and Les McCann.

But Montreux is also having difficulty in maintaining unique-

ness. Similar festivals are taking place more and more frequently in Europe and America. With a finite crop of musicians, and festivals creeping up all over the world (Newport, Umbria, Montreux, Zurich), it's hard to keep presentations fresh. While sincere efforts are being made to keep Montreux unique, they fail.

The success of the festival, naturally enough, rests with the performing artists. The musicians are providing freshness, and that total innocence and inquisitiveness that makes a player great.

While the "big" names were few (the result of a two-month delay in the recruiting process over last year), something even more important is happening here. This festival has become a forum for new musical ideas and experimentation.

To their credit, the organizers of this year's jazz festival have been bold in offering variety. These six magical nights had something for everyone. Hard-line jazz traditionalists licked their chops to hear legendary cornet player Kid Valentine with the Preservation Hall Jazz Band. On the avant garde side (and you may ask if this is really jazz). Automatic Man proved well, interesting, if not loud.

Richard Harris — back in the saddle with a new 'Horse'

By David Sterritt

Mexico City

In 1969 Richard Harris, a Britisher if ever there was one, burst onto the screen in — of all things — a western.

"A Man Called Horse" was no ordinary horse opera about cowboys and rustlers and stagecoaches, however. Its hero was an English lord who journeyed to America and became the slave, and later the blood brother, of an Indian tribe. Unusual material, to be sure. But so successful that United Artists has prepared a sequel. Thus 1978 becomes the year of "The Return of a Man Called Horse."

Harris is back in the saddle again as Morgan, the upper-crust Englishman. In the story he pays another call on his wild-West cronies, this time helping them find their way out of a moral and spiritual crisis. Producer Terry Morse Jr. is sparing no extravagance in backing up his star and his movie. Filming stretched over more than three months in South Dakota, Mexico, and England. A single hunting sequence used

some 1,300 buffalo. Even the music comes from a selection of Indian chants and melodies recorded at the Sioux Reservation in Rosebud, South Dakota.

Chatting at Mexico's Churubusco Studio, garishly made up for a "sun vow" sequence about to be filmed for the sequel, Harris didn't seem exactly overwhelmed by all this Indian atmosphere. In fact, he admitted no special interest in either the subject or the main character of the new movie. "The first 'Man Called Horse' was such a huge hit!" he stated plainly, explaining his decision to appear in the follow-up film.

But, he quickly added, "this doesn't mean we just want to cash in on it by using the title and turning out a piece of rubbish. We've spent literally 13 or 14 months working on the script. I think it's a better movie than the first one. It has a different style altogether — a gothic, classic style."

Harris has noteworthy company in this, his 24th feature film. The "Elk Woman" is played by Gale Sondergaard, whose career dates back beyond "Anthony Adverse," for which she received the first-best-supporting-actress Oscar in 1938. The director is Irvin Kershner, known for such films as "Loving" and "Up the Sandbox," and Harris is just delighted about him.

"I don't get on with my directors," says the star, candidly. "That's my reputation — I see through them in the first two or three weeks, then we don't speak. Kersh is the first one I've gotten on with. I think he's one of the best American directors."

What's more, says Harris, Kershner has that "special interest" that he himself lacks in Indian lore. "And he's showing it on the screen... So the splendor of the movie is coming from him more than from anybody else. We're just backing him up... It's magic, chemistry. He fits people into a canvas, surrounding the tiny human being with the grandeur of nature..."

Harris is also impressed with Kershner's attention to authenticity. "He won't turn the camera on unless everything is exactly right, out of respect. He has the son of a tribal leader here — Ben Black Bear, who is a medicine man. If anything goes wrong, he tells Kersh. And Kersh stops it and gets it right."

As Harris talks, his enthusiasm for Indian subjects seems to



Mr. Harris in "The Return of a Man Called Horse"

"A Britisher if ever there was one"

increase. He sounds downright eager when he mentions "the purity that the Indians had, which is very relevant today, especially the ecological thing. The Indians never took more than was necessary from the land. They would never kill a buffalo for its own sake."

"What's shown in the movie is that with the advent of Christianity there was introduced into the land a sort of duality — God and the devil, good and evil, right and wrong... According to the Bible, God is a part of everything, but we've divided and subdivided and conditioned and institutionalized it... With the Indians it was all one. The spirit of mankind was part of the universe — a part of four-legged animals; streams, nature itself."

"People today go to church because of habit and pray because of habit, and not because of a need of God. But the Indians believed that the 'Great Spirit' was all-existent in everything, and you didn't have to go to a church to find him. He was ever-present."

Continuous Harris with a smile, "I'm the happiest guy in the world... I've gotten what I want out of my life. My life doesn't revolve around making movies. There are aspects of life with much more importance to me — my sons, my wife... I don't want to be the richest actor in the world, and therefore" — the grin broadens — "I'll never become neurotic..."

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Les paradoxes du Moyen-Orient

par Lincoln P. Bloomfield

Les dernières brutalités qui se sont produites à Beyrouth couronnent la chaîne d'actes de violence et d'inhumanité qui s'est abattue sur le Liban par suite des multiples forces armées et des factions qui utilisent ce pays enténébré pour leurs guerres par procuration.

Un proverbe arabe dit : Ce que l'œil voit masque la réalité cachée. C'est peut-être pour cela que chacune des explications que l'on entend dans le monde arabe à propos du martyre du Liban repose sur un complot. La CIA a machiné l'intervention syrienne. C'est une conspiration soviéto-américaine. C'est un coup diabolique d'Israël. Mais peu d'Arabes reconnaissent ce qui est évident : la Syrie veut contrôler son flanc ouest qui est exposé. Peut-être la raison en est-elle de créer une nouvelle fédération rappelant une ancienne plus grande Syrie. Peut-être s'agit-il d'être dans une situation lui permettant de traiter avec Israël. Peut-être y a-t-il des deux. Peut-être ni l'un ni l'autre. Le président Assad, un homme aux longs silences, ne le dit pas.

Quelqu'un a fait cette remarque : l'Afrique produit plus d'histoire qu'elle ne peut en consommer. Le Moyen-Orient produit plus de paradoxes qu'un étranger quelconque puisse arriver à

résoudre. En voici quelques exemples de plus :

• Il y a quelques samedis, les avions personnels des ministres des affaires étrangères de l'Arabie Saoudite et du Koweït étaient parqués sur la piste d'envol de l'aéroport de Damas tandis que leurs occupants s'évertuaient péniblement à réunir les frères égyptiens et syriens à un régal d'harmonie à Ryad. Ce fut ce matin-là qu'une bande d'émoultiers instiguée officiellement fit sauter et incendia l'ambassade égyptienne de Damas. Le gouvernement syrien dit qu'il s'agissait seulement d'étudiants ayant hissé un drapeau sur l'ambassade. Mais je me trouvais à 130 m de là et l'explosion me fit presque tomber.

• L'Arabie Saoudite et les Emirats arabes unis entretiennent le rêve pur de l'unité arabe (et manifestent à l'occasion la détermination d'annexer jusqu'au dernier Palestinien). A Djeddah et à Ryad les arguments les plus élogieux sont formulés pour l'élimination de l'Etat d'Israël. Leur raisonnement évoque des millénaires d'histoire et des critères irréfutables de justice. Mot pour mot, c'est le reflet des arguments soutenus avec une passion égale à Jérusalem et à Tel Aviv. En même temps, l'Arabie Saoudite et le Koweït couvrent de dollars les égyptiens qui

sont en faveur de la paix.

• Les questions en jeu au Liban incluent en premier lieu la direction future du mouvement palestinien. Les Arabes non palestiniens rivalisent pour mériter le titre de plus dévoué à la cause palestinienne. Mais quelques-unes des opinions les plus dogmatiques sont celles des jeunes Palestiniens se trouvant ailleurs dans le monde arabe. Comme les Juifs de la diaspora, les Palestiniens de la leur sont en général les plus travailleurs, les mieux éduqués, les plus susceptibles de se débrouiller économiquement. Leur présence est souvent ressentie ou au mieux tolérée. Mais leur cause est utilisée dans des buts détournés par leurs frères arabes.

• Le roi Khaled d'Arabie Saoudite a souligné dans la conversation que j'ai eue avec lui son anticommunisme et sa sympathie pour les Etats-Unis. Mais l'interprétation excessivement personnelle et déformée de la chute du président Nixon (« une conspiration sioniste ») va de pair, tout au moins dans ma propre expérience, seulement avec l'interprétation de ce même événement entendue à Moscou (« une conspiration anti-détente ») !

• Les faucons semblent être sauvagement lâchés au Levant. Mais la paix semble être plus probable aujourd'hui qu'elle ne l'a jamais été depuis 20 ans. Des Arabes influents à l'extérieur du « Front de refus » sont déchirés entre l'idéologie et le pragmatisme. La question est posée partout à un Américain : « Quand les Etats-Unis exercez-ils la pression nécessaire sur l'Etat d'Israël pour qu'il se retire de territoires occupés ? »

Il existe cependant, dans une mesure surprenante, un accord tacite sur la réponse que, de même que deux clés doivent être tournées indépendamment avant qu'un missile stratégique ne soit mis à feu, de même deux clés doivent être tournées afin que la paix israélo-arabe ne soit déclenchée. Les Palestiniens doivent tourner une clé : reconnaître sans équivoque le droit à tous les états d'exister à l'intérieur de frontières sûres. Alors et seulement alors, l'autre clé sera tournée. Mais aucun pays arabe ne semble enclin à exercer la même pression sur les dirigeants palestiniens que celle qu'il s'attend que les Etats-Unis exercent sur Israël.

M. Bloomfield, professeur de science politique au MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), est récemment rentré d'une tournée de conférences dans les pays du Moyen-Orient.

Nahöstliche Widersinnigkeiten

Von Lincoln P. Bloomfield

Die jüngsten Grausamkeiten in Beirut sind der Höhepunkt in einer endlosen Reihe von Gewaltakten und Unmenschlichkeiten, mit denen die zahlreichen Kampfgruppen und Parteien dieses bedauernswerten Land heimgesucht haben und das sie jetzt für ihre Stellvertreterkriege missbrauchen.

Ein arabisches Sprichwort sagt, daß das was ins Auge fällt, die Wirklichkeit verhält. Wahrscheinlich geht daher jede Erklärung, die man in der arabischen Welt für das Elend im Libanon hört, davon aus, daß am Anfang eine Intrige stand. Der CIA war die treibende Kraft für die Intervention Syriens! Es ist eine amerikanisch-sovietische Verschwörung — ein teuflischer israelischer Schachzug! Aber nur wenige Araber erkennen das Offensichtliche an: Syrien möchte seine gefährdete Westflanke unter Kontrolle bringen — vielleicht soll ein Staatenbund geschaffen werden, der Erinnerung an ein größeres Syrien der Vergangenheit weckt. Vielleicht will es sich in eine Position bringen, von der aus es möglich ist, sich mit Israel zu einigen. Vielleicht ist es beides, vielleicht keins von beidem. Präsident Assad, ein Mann, der lange schweigen kann, sagt nichts.

Jemand bemerkte einmal, daß Afrika mehr Geschichte mache, als es selbst verkraften könne. Der Nahö Osten

schaft mehr Widersinnigkeiten, als ein Außenstehender analysieren kann. Einige weitere Beispiele:

• Vor einigen Wochen standen die beiden Jets der Außenminister von Saudi-Arabien und Kuwait auf der Rollbahn des Flughafens von Damaskus, während ihre Besitzer ihre angestrengten Bemühungen fortsetzten, die syrischen und ägyptischen Brüder zu einem Fest der Eintracht in Riad zusammenzubringen. Am selben Morgen bombardierte eine von offizieller Stelle ermächtigte Menschenmenge die ägyptische Botschaft in Damaskus und brannte sie nieder. Die syrische Regierung sprach lediglich davon, daß Studenten ein Transparent an der Botschaft anbrachten. Aber ich stand 150 Meter entfernt, und die Explosion der Bombe riß mich beinahe um.

• Saudi-Arabien und die Emirate am Persischen Golf träumen den reinen Traum von der arabischen Einheit (und bekunden gelegentlich ihre Entschlossenheit, bis zum letzten Palästinenser zu kämpfen). In Dschidda und Riad hört man höchst beredete Argumente für die Auslöschung des Staates Israel. Ihr Gedankengang beschwört Jahrtausende der Geschichte und unüberwindbare Grundsätze der Gerechtigkeit herauf. Es ist Wort für Wort ein Spiegelbild der Argumentation, die mit gleicher Leidenschaft in Jerusalem und Tel Aviv vorgebracht wird. Gleichzeitig gewähren Saudi-Arabien und Kuwait Ägypten,

das zu einem Friedensschluß neigt, große Finanzhilfen.

• Bei den Streitfragen, um die es im Libanon geht, spielt die Richtung, in der sich die Palästinenser in Zukunft bewegen werden, eine ganz besondere Rolle. Die nichtpalästinensischen Araber wetteifern darum, als diejenigen zu gelten, die sich am meisten für die Sache der Palästinenser einsetzen. Aber einige der pragmatischsten Äußerungen kommen von jungen Palästinensern, die in einem der anderen arabischen Staaten leben. Wie die Juden, so sind auch die Palästinenser in ihrem Exil meist die fleißigsten, die am besten ausgebildeten und die wirtschaftlich beweglichsten Bürger. Es bestehen oft Ressentiments gegen sie, bestenfalls werden sie toleriert. Aber ihre arabischen Brüder machen sich ihre Sache für ganz andere Zwecke zunutze.

• In meiner Unterhaltung mit dem saudiarabischen König Khalid betonte dieser, daß er sich als Antikommunisten betrachte und den Vereinigten Staaten wohlwollend gegenüberstehe. Aber die höchst persönliche und verzerrte Auffassung der Saudis von dem Sturz Niksons („zionistische Verschwörung“) wird meines Wissens nur von der Interpretation übertrifft, die aus Moskau verlautete („Verschwörung gegen die Entspannungspolitik“).

• Die Falken in den östlichen Mittelmeerländern bleiben weiter ungezügelt und sind jederzeit für einen neuen Krieg bereit. Aber ein Friedensschluß scheint heute eher möglich als zu irgendeiner anderen Zeit in den letzten 20 Jahren. Einflußreiche Araber außerhalb der „Neinsagerfront“ werden zwischen Ideologie und Pragmatismus hin und her gerissen. Überall stellt man Amerikanern die Frage: „Wann werden die Vereinigten Staaten Israel so sehr und so besetzten Gebieten zurückziehen?“

Aber es herrscht im stillen eine über raschend weitgehende Übereinstimmung mit folgender Antwort: Ebenso wie zwei Schlüssel unabhängig voneinander das Schloß gedreht werden müssen, werden strategische Waffen abgeschossen werden können, braucht man auch zwei Schlüssel, um einen arabisch-israelischen Friedensschluß herbeizuführen. Die Palästinenser müssen den einen Schlüssel bewegen, indem sie eindeutig das Recht aller Staaten anerkennen, in sicheren Grenzen zu leben. Dann und nur dann wird sich der andere Schlüssel bewegen. Aber kein Araber scheint zur Zeit bereit zu sein, auf die Palästinenserführer den gleichen Druck auszuüben, den man von den Vereinigten Staaten gegenüber Israel erwartet.

Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Professor in Staatswissenschaft am Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ist kürzlich von einer Vortragsreise durch Länder Nahen Ostens zurückgekehrt.

Middle East paradoxes

By Lincoln P. Bloomfield

The latest brutalities in Beirut climax a litany of violence and inhumanity visited on Lebanon by the multiple forces and factions now using that beleaguered land for their proxy wars.

There is an Arab saying that what meets the eye masks the hidden reality. Perhaps that is why every explanation heard in the Arab world for Lebanon's agony depends on a plot. The CIA engineered Syria's intervention. It's a U.S.-Soviet conspiracy. A diabolical Israeli move. But few Arabs acknowledge the obvious: Syria wants to control its exposed western flank. Maybe it's to create a new federation echoing a past Greater Syria. Maybe it's to be in a position to come to terms with Israel. Maybe it's both. Maybe neither. President Assad, a man of long silences, doesn't say.

Someone once remarked that Africa produces more history than it can consume. The Middle East produces more paradoxes than any outsider has the wit to resolve. Some addi-

tional examples:

• A few Saturdays ago, the personal jets of both the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers were parked on the tarmac at Damascus airport while their occupants continued their strenuous efforts to bring together the Syrian and Egyptian brethren for a feast of harmony in Riyadh. That was the morning an officially inspired mob bombed and burned the Egyptian Embassy in Damascus. The Syrian Government spoke only of students draping a banner on the embassy. But I was 150 yards away and the bomb almost knocked me off my feet.

• Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates dream a pure dream of Arab unity (and display an occasional determination to fight to the last Palestinian). In Jidda and Riyadh the most eloquent arguments are made for elimination of the state of Israel. Their reasoning evokes millennia of history and irrefutable canons of justice. Word for word, it is a mirror image of the argument advanced, with equal passion, in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. At the same time,

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are bankrolling the peace-inclined Egyptians.

• The issues at stake in Lebanon importantly include the future direction of the Palestinian movement. The non-Palestinian Arabs vie for the title of most dedicated to the Palestinian cause. But some of the most pragmatic voices are those of young Palestinians elsewhere in the Arab world. Like the Jews in their diaspora, the Palestinians in theirs are usually the most industrious, best educated, most economically mobile. They are often resented, at best tolerated. But their cause is used for extraneous purposes by their Arab brethren.

• Saudi Arabia's King Khalid emphasized in my talk with him his anticommunism and sympathetic interest in the U.S. But the highly personalized and distorted Saudi interpretation of President Nixon's downfall („Zionist conspiracy“) is matched, at least in my own experience, only by the interpretation heard in Moscow („anti-détente conspiracy“).

• The dogs of war remain savagely un-

leashed in the Levant. But peace seems more possible today than at any time in 20 years. Influential Arabs outside of the „Rejection Front“ are torn between ideology and pragmatism. The question is posed everywhere to an American: „When will the U.S. put the necessary pressure on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories?“

But there is a surprising degree of agreement with the reply that, just as two keys must be turned independently before a strategic missile can be fired, so two keys must turn in order to launch an Arab-Israeli peace. The Palestinians must turn one key, acknowledging unequivocally the right of all states to exist within secure boundaries. Then and only then will the other key turn. But Arab seems prepared yet to exert the same pressure on the Palestinian leadership that the U.S. is expected to place on Israel.

Mr. Bloomfield, a professor of political science at MIT, has recently returned from a speaking tour of Middle East countries.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Voulez-vous avoir de l'importance ?

Ce qui nous pousse à avoir de l'importance sur la scène humaine, à être quelqu'un que l'on remarque, peut avoir ses aspects positifs et utiles, ou être extrêmement nuisible. L'ambition, si elle est désintéressée, si son but final n'est pas de nous rendre meilleurs que les autres mais de découvrir que nous sommes meilleurs que la vision matérielle et limitée de nous-mêmes, bénira toute notre existence — peut-être même alimentera-t-elle à faire du monde un endroit meilleur pour tous. Mais elle est importante, il est sous-entendu qu'en conséquence les autres deviendront sans importance, et si pour que nous soyons quelqu'un que l'on remarque, cela implique que les autres soient amoindris et dans l'ombre de notre prétendu succès, alors rien de bon ne peut être dit de l'ambition.

La Science Chrétienne encourage l'ambition de la bonne espèce. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a établi la norme pour ses disciples. « Faites des efforts pour parvenir à l'abnégation de soi, à la justice, à l'humilité, à la miséricorde, à la pureté, à l'amour », écrit-elle. « Que votre lumière reflète la Lumière. N'ayez d'autre ambition, d'autre affection ou d'autre but que la sainteté. N'oubliez pas un seul instant que Dieu est Tout-en-tout — que, par conséquent, il n'y a en réalité qu'une seule cause et un seul effet. »

• L'orgueil de la condition et du pouvoir

est le prince de ce monde qui n'a rien en Christ. »

L'ambition d'être juste, d'aimer et d'exprimer la vérité de l'être dans quelque domaine et de quelque façon qui soient à la portée de chacun de nous nous ennoblit et nous enrichit, et elle mérite tous nos efforts et toute notre consécration.

La Science Chrétienne nous aide à développer l'assurance que l'homme créé par Dieu possède déjà tout le bien dont Dieu a pourvu Sa création. Christ Jésus a dit : « Ne craignez rien, petit troupeau; car votre Père a trouvé bon de vous donner le royaume. »

Le royaume des cieux — tout le bien — est le cadeau de Dieu à l'homme. Et puisque Son bien est entièrement spirituel, nous ne le gagnons pas en nous efforçant de l'atteindre par des moyens matériels. Toutefois un grand effort peut être exigé, une croissance spirituelle et un labeur incessant, pour atteindre le but de la rectitude avant que nous ayons appris ce qui est déjà nôtre par la grâce divine. Mais nous ne pouvons rien ajouter au bien que Dieu nous a déjà donné.

Comme un nombre considérable d'individus pourraient nous le dire (s'ils parlaient du tréfonds de leur cœur), l'ambition qui ne conduit qu'à une place et à un pouvoir matériels n'est pas rémunératrice. Elle ne satisfait aucun de nos désirs et de nos besoins les plus profonds. C'est seulement si l'accomplissement hu-

main est le résultat d'un gain spirituel — en est, en réalité, un accessoire fortuit — que nous pouvons dire que l'ambition a laissé une certaine valeur dans son sillage.

Je puis personnellement certifier cela de façon modeste. Quand j'étais adolescent, j'avais certaines ambitions, pas dissimilables à celles de beaucoup de jeunes de mon âge. J'espérais qu'il y avait plus de bien que de mal dans les caractéristiques de ces ambitions; mais, correctement ou non, beaucoup d'entre elles furent satisfaites en leur temps — suffisamment pour que mon nom figure dans plusieurs bottins nationaux et internationaux.

Je voudrais pouvoir donner aux autres une idée juste de la signification qu'avait pour moi l'accomplissement de mes rêves de jeunesse, ou plutôt de ce qu'ils ne signifiaient pas. En lui-même il ne me donna aucune satisfaction du tout. Je ne puis jamais être assez reconnaissant de ce que la Science Chrétienne avait déjà répondu à mon besoin réel de façon notable — le besoin d'avoir le sentiment que Dieu est Tout-en-tout, la réalisation que mon Père céleste, l'Amour divin, m'avait déjà donné.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinender religiöser Artikel
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Möchten Sie wichtig sein?

Das Verlangen, auf menschlicher Ebene wichtig zu sein, Ansehen zu genießen, kann seine positiven und nützlichen Seiten haben. Es kann aber auch großen Schaden anrichten. Wenn unser Ehrgeiz selbstlos ist, d. h., wenn es letzten Endes unser Ziel ist, nicht besser als andere zu sein, sondern auslängig zu machen, daß wir besser sind als der begrenzte materielle Begriff von uns selbst, wird dies unser ganzes Leben segnen — ja vielleicht sogar helfen, die Welt für alle besser zu gestalten. Wenn jedoch mit dem Wort „wichtig“ gemeint ist, daß andere dadurch unwichtig werden, und wenn Ansehen zu genießen bedeutet, daß andere durch unseren sogenannten Erfolg in den Schatten gestellt werden, dann kann man nichts Gutes über den Ehrgeiz sagen.

Rechter Ehrgeiz wird von der Christlichen Wissenschaft gefördert. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt ihren Nachfolgern diesbezügliche Richtlinien. Sie schreibt: „Strebt nach Selbstverleugung, Gerechtigkeit, Demut, Barmherzigkeit, Reinheit, Liebe. Laßt Euer Licht Licht widerspiegeln. Habt keinen Ehrgeiz, keine Zuneigung, kein Streben, die nicht heilig sind. Vergesst keinen Augenblick, daß Gott Alles-in-Allem ist — daß es daher in Wirklichkeit nur eine Ursache und Wirkung gibt.“

Der Stolz auf Stellung oder Macht ist der Fürst dieser Welt, der nichts an Christus hat.

Der Ehrgeiz „recht zu werden“ und auf jedem Gebiet und auf jede nur mögliche Weise Liebe und die Wahrheit des Sohns auszudrücken, veredelt und segnet; er ist es unserer Anstrengung und all unserer Hingabe wert.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft uns, das Vertrauen zu entwickeln, daß der von Gott geschaffene Mensch bereits all das Gute besitzt, mit dem Gott Seine Schöpfung versorgt. Christus Jesus sagte: „Fürchte dich nicht, du kleine Herde! Denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlgefallen, euch das Reich zu geben.“

Gott hat dem Menschen das Himmelreich — alles Gute — geschenkt. Und das Gute, das er vorfindet, völlig geistig ist, erlangen wir es nicht durch materielles Streben. Ein mächtiges Ringen mag jedoch erforderlich sein, um geistig zu wachsen, und wir mögen beständig auf das Ziel der Rechtfertigkeit hinarbeiten müssen, bevor wir verstehen lernen, was uns durch die göttliche Gnade bereits gehört. Aber wir können dem Guten, das

tout le bien qu'il m'était possible de désirer, en même temps qu'un profond désir de chercher et de trouver ce bien grâce à la croissance spirituelle.

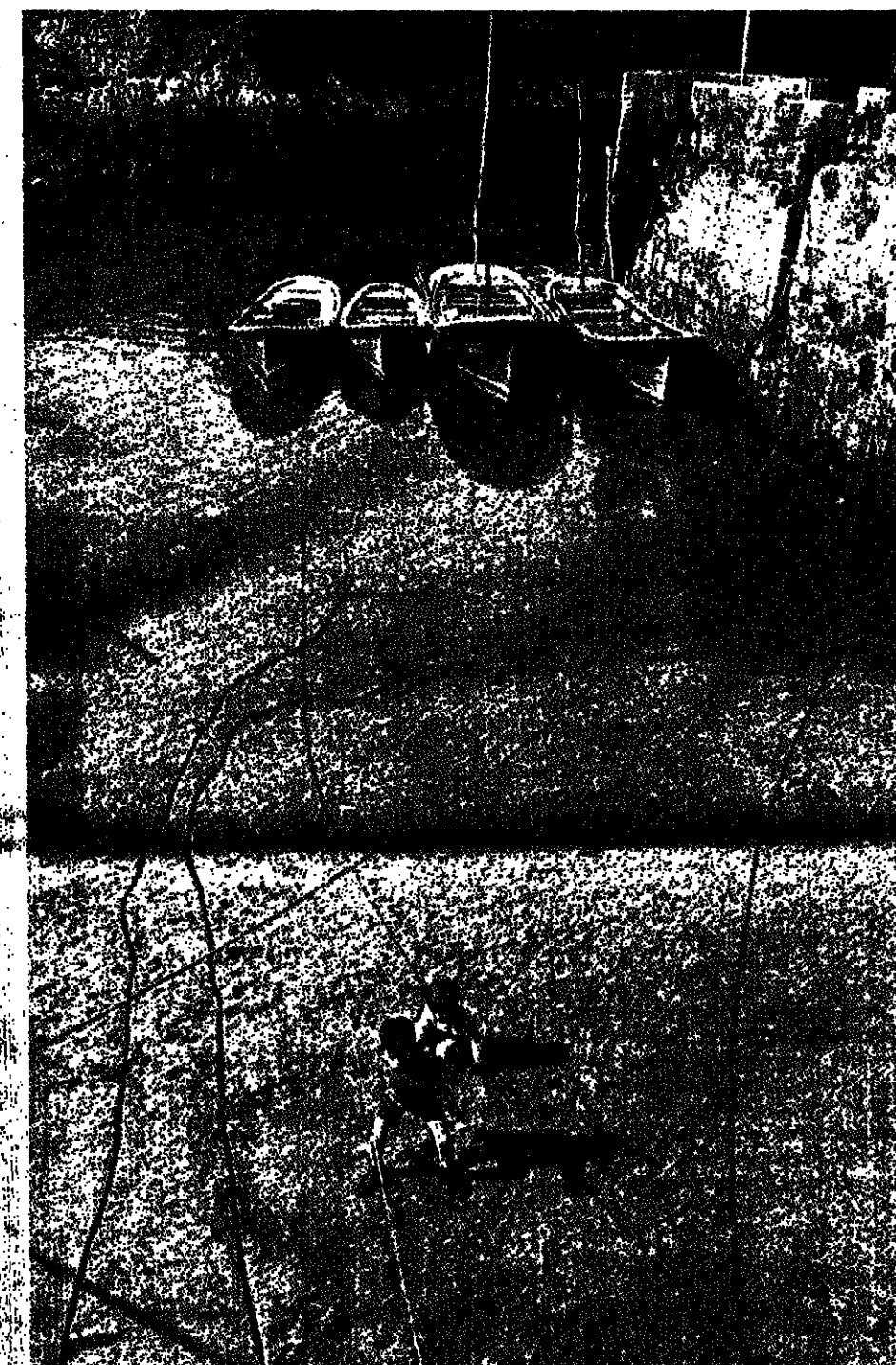
Si je n'avais pas eu les vérités de la Science Chrétienne à ma portée, l'épreuve de l'ambition réalisée aurait été désespérante au-delà de toute limite — ainsi que beaucoup l'ont trouvé en de semblables circonstances.

Donc travaillez de toutes vos forces pour découvrir le bien que Dieu vous a donné. En tant que Son enfant, les succès que vous obtiendrez seront partagés avec tous !

Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154; 1 Luc 12:32.

Christiana Science prononciation "Christiana Science"
La traduction française de l'œuvre de la Science Chrétienne, de Mary Baker Eddy, est publiée en français en regard de l'original dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandant à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Playing on the beach at Basque fishing village of Mundaca, Spain

Vermischte Schriften, S. 154; 1 Lukas 12:32.

Christiana Science spricht: "Christiana Science"
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite verknüpft. Das Buch kann in der Lesung der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelesen werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



The fullness of a quiet summer's evening: Photograph by Kipton Kumler. Courtesy "The Photographs of Kipton Kumler" ©1975 David R. Godine

The languages of solitude

Solitude is oneliness, not loneliness. It is the state of emperors, prophets, new-born babies, and everyone else on earth. Alone or otherwise, every one of us is only.

At times I have not wanted the honor of uniqueness. I have wished for friends, who, thinking precisely as I did, would share all my oddities and aspirations. Yet I have always possessed such a friend: myself. Being alone, therefore, can never make me lonely, so long as I enjoy my own company.

It seems to me that human loneliness is no more natural than human boredom. Then where does loneliness come from? Perhaps it derives from the unnatural ignorance that afflicts us when we have stopped reading the world. (By "reading" I mean studying something in order to learn its levels of meaning.)

To those who experience the languages of light, air, flavor, and surfaces, everything is readable. So an infant studies whatever he can see, smell, hear, taste, or feel. He reads his world with every faculty, in an indiscriminating passion of attention. And then, gradually, society switches him off.

He is taught to "mind his own business." — as if the universe is not his business, as if all humanity is not his business, as if he himself is not his business. He learns to exchange his

vivid perceptions for the dim, unfocused tunnel vision of sophistication. He is encouraged to avoid strangers, and they are encouraged to avoid him. He may even be conditioned into aching with loneliness whenever he is by himself. Then his own company withers in his estimation; he depends on the presence of other human beings to make him feel complete. This would not happen if he kept on reading the world.

I must learn better how to peruse a wall, or a plastic bag, or a leaf, or a pretty engine. Living should teach us to read all things, making loneliness impossible. Why do subtle prodigies of propaganda urge us to feel lonely whenever we have no company but the universe?

By a grace, which seems exquisitely unearned, I have friends of such quality that their friendships astonish me; their company delights me. Yet I also delight in being alone, because — in a tiny, fumbling, tentative way — I can read. I can read puddles, memories, and magazines, daydreams, clarinets, rhubarb. In the same infinitesimal degree I can

read the benisons of air, or days drumming on the vellum of eternity. I don't know what all these messages mean to anyone else; I know what they mean to me, and they often speak it in trumpets.

Solitudes are best read with a certain intensity of perception. This may cause the perceiver to feel uneasy at times when others are profoundly comfortable, and easy when they are profoundly uncomfortable. Such perceptions stand outside any in-joke; they fly inside a flower, ride the thunder. I think humanity needs those perceptions; I think humanity has them, but they are often kept hooded like falcons.

So each of us walks in his own solitude, perhaps unaware that it is a limitless companionship. It surges around us without ceasing; can we believe that nothing ever happens? It embraces us; how could we turn away from it, into loneliness? I fancy our solitude loves us, and we may not even suspect that this is possible; it teaches us, and who is paying attention? When it laughs, philosophers turn pale. In the huge palace of our

oneliness we are tempted to imprison ourselves in a single room, with our backs to its open door.

Everything has something vital to tell me. While I am listening, how can I be lonely?

Syllable by syllable we read the feast of sand and satin, the archives of junk, the will of grass. We can learn, however slowly, to understand the companionship that permeates all things. This is an infinite discipline; but, so long as we continue it, we will be solitude's pupils — slow to learn, maybe, but always learning. This, by itself, would be a sufficient reason for ever.

We are symbols, readers: we are red. We are symbols, mysteries, wonders, characters in a universal drama. In another metaphor: each of us is a bound volume in a limitless library, every phrase of us a question and an answer. I think we should keep the volume open and the pages turning.

But what if, in turning the pages, we reach the book's end? I can't believe there is an end: our oneness is infinite, our story alive and growing. To turn any page at all is to add at least one page more.

Neil Miller

Green is the color

Green is the color of the world. The fields, the gardens have unfurled luxuriant grasses, plants and trees. Sometimes it almost seems the breeze itself has taken on the hues of emerald, olive or chartreuse.

Here and there a line is gold, a clump is red, a hill may hold itself for pink or of apple bloom or white of cherry. But more room is left to green which — for size — is rival to the blue of skies.

Helen Harrington

The disparate flower

You murmur the root Because it murmurs in the soil, Gives up its water Dumbly, but fuels the shoot From its small, dark coil.

I shout the bud Because it shouts itself out, Eructs the stiffness Loudly, but bares the flood Of fire to the fiery sprout.

There's something in the flower, We agree, at least, it breathes — A dragon softly spewing fire.

Soft dragon of the hour, What she provides may I enwreath. Watson Holtzman

As dusk falls and the meadow mists rise

This evening, returning by an unfamiliar route — over a wooden stile into a shadowy copse, then out again high on a sheep-cropped slope — I saw just ahead of me where the land levelled out, a little castle, perfectly on its own.

And standing there, gazing, I suddenly thought:

"If anyone should ever care to give me a castle — a little one, mind, but with all the proper appurtenances and accessories, such as turrets and moat and walled-in garden — with a sundial at its heart, and a poach tree espaliered against south-warmed stone — I honestly don't think I'd turn it down! Even if it meant dusting the whole place myself. And carrying up tea-trays from one of those kitchens as deep and dank as a medieval dungeon."

For there's something about a little castle. Especially if come across alone at dusk, without another breathing creature anywhere to be seen. There it visibly stands: grey stone upon stone. And what is touched back to, at the sudden sight of it — this too, one could say, has managed to endure: being the echo, the image, the still glimmering imprint of that lost landscape, that innocent world in which nothing more formidable was ever likely to be encountered than a dragon, or a

witch, or the wily usurper with his evil plot who always, quite without fail, was unmasked.

Actually, I thought, looking around, it would be rather companionable to have a dragon appear! Lurching out of the copse with thrashing tail, and emitting from flared nostrils, as he was bound to do, puffs of smoke and pretty little flames. Even a witch careering through the air would be welcome. Her lank locks streaming, her cape like a cloud, and all those cackled-out curses of hers (so deliciously quivered at time and again) as cosy as nursery-rhymes learned by heart.

We'd make, the three of us, a well-trieved cast. Each scrupulously respecting the rules laid down. For here there could be no confusion of roles. No treacherous ambiguities or betrayals of trust. Not with a scenario as sacrosanct as ours!

"You are the dragon. You the witch. And you the happy one who escapes them both." As off, off, somebody flew! Down a long green slope, in the deepening dusk. Over a waiting drawbridge. Across a cobblestone court.

And so into her castle, safe as safe.

Doris Peel

The color of other

All trees are not green. This is the message of the copper beech surfacing its umbral fathom among so much verdure, verdure, verdure.

It rises dark, benthic, more shadow than what the elm casts before sun-gone. More shadow, more grave substance than the profound weight of shade.

There are wings in it, and breathing stems. Kernels ripen hidden, triangular. A dream can get lost in it without wanting to be found.

Norma Farber

The Monitor's religious article

Want to be important?

The urge to be important on the human scene, to be someone of note, can have its positive and useful aspects. Or it can be devastatingly harmful. Ambition, if it is unselfish, if its final aim is not to be better than others but to find out we are better than the limited, material view of ourselves, will bless the whole of our experience — perhaps even help make the world a better place for all. But if by "important" it is implied that others are thereby made unimportant, and if to be someone of note means that others are belittled in the shadow of our so-called success, then nothing good can be said of ambition.

Christian Science encourages ambition of the right sort. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, sets the standard for her followers. "Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love," she writes. "Let your light reflect Light. Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness. Forget not for a moment, that God is All-in-all — therefore, that in reality there is but one cause and effect."

"The pride of circumstance or power is the prince of this world that has nothing in Christ."

The ambition to be right, to love and express the truth of being in whatever field and way is available to us individually, is ennobling and rewarding; and it deserves our every effort and all our dedication.

Christian Science helps us to develop the assurance that the man created by God already possesses all the good God has provided His creation. Christ Jesus said, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

The kingdom of heaven — all good — is God's gift to man. And since His good is wholly spiritual, we do not earn it by striving for it in material ways. However, there may be a mighty striving called for in spiritual growth and consistent labor toward the goal of rightness before we learn what is already ours by divine grace. But we cannot add anything to the good God has already given us.

As countless individuals could tell us (if they spoke from their heart of hearts), ambition that leads only to material place and power is unrewarding. It satisfies none of our deeper needs or wants. Only if the human attainment is the result of spiritual gain — is actually the incidental accompaniment of it — can we say that there has been value in ambition's wake.

I can personally attest to this in a minor way. When I was a teen-ager, I had certain ambitions, not unlike many in my age group. I hope there was more right than wrong in the character of these ambitions; but rightly or wrongly, many of them were fulfilled in time — sufficiently so that my name was included in several national and international listings.

I wish I could adequately convey to others what the fulfillment of my young dreams meant — or, rather, did not mean. Of itself, it

BIBLE VERSE

Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honour thy father and mother; (which is the first commandment with promise) that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth. Ephesians 6:1-3

gave me no satisfaction whatever. I cannot over be grateful enough that Christian Science had already supplied my real need to a notable degree — the need for a sense of God as All-in-all, a realization that my heavenly Father, divine Love, had already given me all the good I could possibly want, along with a deep desire to seek and find that good through spiritual growth.

If I had not had the truths of Christian Science by my side, the ordeal of ambition fulfilled would have been distressing beyond measure — as so many in like circumstances have found.

So work with all your might to discover the good that God has given you. As His child, the glories you gain will be shared by all!

*Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 154-155; **Luke 12:32.

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Communism: no longer one man's family

We of an older generation can vividly recall the time when the Communist Party line was defined by a single man and his definition was decisive wherever the writ of communism ran.

Lenin could throw his fellow Marxists into outer darkness or could shift the line overnight from war-communism to a semi-capitalist New Economic Policy. Stalin could purge thousands of his colleagues for left or right "deviationism," then turn around and adopt the deviations as his own. After World War II he could dictate without a whisper of dissent the policy of the Cominform and liquidate satellite leaders who were unaware even how they had sinned.

In those days communism was monolithic because one country dominated the movement and one man controlled that country. This unnatural domination has been disintegrating ever since the death of Stalin. Even communist totalitarianism cannot be impervious to the transformations to which the modern social order is being subjected.

Yugoslavia defied even Stalin. China achieved its independence 15 years ago and became implacably hostile to Moscow. Deviations were forcibly suppressed in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but in the former at least they have been quietly revived. Romania has long

been openly rebellious. Polish independence of spirit was again demonstrated a few days ago. Even inside the Soviet Union there are periodic nationalist stirrings.

Most striking of all is the growing independence of Western European communist parties, particularly the Italian, French, and newly liberated Spanish. Much of this new spirit bubbled up to the surface in the recent meeting of communist parties in East Berlin, a meeting which had been delayed by the dissidents for several years until the Soviets could be brought to renounce, explicitly or implicitly, "proletarian internationalism," that is, their right to dictate to their fellow communists.

Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish leader, was the most candid. "For years Moscow was our Rome," he said. "Today we have grown up. More and more we lose the character of being a church." He went on to say: "This diversity must be accepted once and for all. There will be no schism if nobody puts his position forward as dogma." He even suggested — the ultimate heresy — that full democracy is essential for all socialist societies.

Enrico Berlinguer, his prestige enhanced by substantial Communist gains in the Italian elections, went almost as far. "Ours," he said, "is a free meeting among autonomous and

equal parties, which does not seek to lay down guidelines for, or bind any of our parties." "Each people," he declared, "has the incontestable right to choose freely the forms of its own development and government."

Even Soviet party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev felt constrained, rather implausibly, to pooh-pooh the mere thought that anyone might be trying to twist anyone else's arm. "There are also those who are apprehensive," he remarked, "lest the calls to strengthen internationalist bonds unling the communists signify a desire to re-create some organizational center. Strange apprehensions. So far as is known, no one and nowhere has put forth the idea of creating such a center."

The fact is that the day has passed when anyone could put forward such an idea and make it stick. The final communique of the Berlin meeting itself confirmed this evolution by declaring that "comradely, voluntary cooperation and solidarity . . . can develop through the strict observation of equality, sovereignty, and independence of each party and noninterference in internal affairs."

The fact is that the Third International is gradually attenuating its internal bonds to those of the Second International, the association of social democratic parties which works in harmony but which no one controls. The fu-

ture cannot be predicted, but it is hard to imagine circumstances in which the Soviet could reassert the dominion they once so incontestably exercised.

Meanwhile it was also notable that Brezhnev devoted at least half his speech at the Berlin meeting to relations between Eastern and Western Europe, claiming that the Soviet Union is carrying out the Helsinki agreements at least as well as the West and doing the communist countries are a "closed society."

Perhaps most significant of all were the striking references to the common security interests of what he called "the house of Europe," a phrase reminiscent of Adlai Stevenson's "spaceship earth."

"Europe has entered a basically new epoch," Brezhnev said, "which differs radically from everything it had before. To fail to understand this would be for the European head for a catastrophe . . . the very idea of using nuclear weapons in the territory of Europe seems monstrous to the Soviet people, house of Europe has become extremely small and can easily catch fire. There is and will be no fire brigade capable of extinguishing the fire if it really breaks out."

—1976 Charles W. Yost

Is the tourist a square on a round trip?

Melvin Maddocks

Tourist! The expletive buzzes like a fly on the summer air. Can there be a more insulting word in the English language? Those two syllables (with a sneering accent on the first) conjure up the derogatory image of a plump, middle-aged couple in flowered shirts and double-knit stretch pants, squinting at their Baedeker in an Italian cathedral — their eyes absolutely blank, their mouths twisted in twin grimaces that say (if it's morning): "I don't get it." And if it's mid-afternoon: "My feet hurt." And if it's any time after 3:30: "Golly, I wish I were back home!"

One doesn't admit to being a tourist anymore than one admits to being middle-class.

A tourist is a person who doesn't know enough to be embarrassed at visiting the Empire State Building, the Eiffel Tower, or the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

And then he takes snapshots instead of looking. (Invariably his wife blocks out the "sight," dominating the scene with her slightly belligerent arms akimbo, as well as the contrasting apologetic smile produced upon her by looking into the sun and being abroad.)

How the scholar, the specialist, despises the tourist with his if-it's-Tuesday-it-must-be-Belgium pace, his superficiality! Thanks to speed and the protective insulation provided by first-class transportation and first-class hotels, does the tourist ever really come in touch with what he is seeing? The historian Daniel Boorstin virtually defines tourism as ingenious "ways for the

traveler to remain out of contact with foreign peoples in the very act of 'sight-seeing.'"

Dean MacCannell, a professor of Applied Behavioral Sciences at the University of California, knows all the jokes about tourists. He also knows that, as a mass industry, they — we — threaten to turn whole countries into Disneyland, living museums, while reducing the primary meaning of cathedrals, mosques, and temples to "sights." But after all is said and done about "staged authenticity," about tours that package "reality" as well as their ticket-buyers, Mr. MacCannell has a defense or at least a glamorous explanation for this maligned breed in "The Tourist" (Shoken, \$5.95).

According to the MacCannell thesis, the tourist — the person everybody loves to despise — is, in fact, the prototype of modern-day personality: Everyman with a carry-on.

What, Mr. MacCannell asks, is the contemporary credo? To expand "the repertoire of experiences." To avoid "any specialization that threatens to interrupt the search for alternatives and novelty." To express by every act, by every gesture, "a hostility to repetition," a thirst for "escalation." On the coast of arms of '70's man reads the motto: "Show me something different, something more, something elsewhere."

And what else is the motto of the tourist?

As the tourist flees his hometown, '70's man has fled himself and his past and staked his regeneration on an encounter with new territories of experience that will make him a new man. In crossing frontiers — the more, the better — will he not also cross frontiers within himself? This is the desperately romantic hope of all 20th-century children.

From Marco Polo to the Jet Set, tourists have always been able to find an excuse to travel. If nothing else, one travels from boredom, from the sheer instinct to move. But always there is more than that.

Mr. MacCannell is right. These consumers of Egyptian pyramids and San Francisco cable cars, of the Taj Mahal and Grand Coulee Dam are finally seekers, pilgrims. Pushing on from shrine to shrine — next is always the best — they are quite literally looking for another world.

Baudelaire writes in "The Voyage" (brilliantly translated by Robert Lowell): "Stunningly simple Tourists, your pursuit is written in the tear-drops in your eyes!" For the tourist seeks more than even travel brochures dare to promise. He is a true believer in things not seen, buying his tickets to destinations that exist only in his mind, late at night. He travels almost as a form of prayer. And who has voiced that prayer better than (again) Baudelaire? "Give us visions," he wrote, "to stretch our minds like sails." Amen, cry all the closet tourists.

Carter: confident about convention being his

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

While reporters were waiting to meet with Jimmy Carter over breakfast last December, they heard a band in a nearby room tuning up. Whereupon one newswoman arranged for the musicians to play "Hail to the Chief" when Carter arrived.

Carter's big smile when he heard the martial salute was more than just pleasure. He loved it. Further, as he made it clear to the press group, he was completely confident he was going to be president. Earlier, at an autumnal speaking date in Ames, Iowa, he had started many in the audience when he said quite flatly that he was going to be the next president.

Stories are now coming out of the Carter camp about a basic uncertainty Carter had about running — and how he had to overcome his "why-should-anyone-pick-me?" feeling before he decided to make the race. Well, by the time most national newsmen were seeing much of him, Mr. Carter certainly had overcome this shyness. In fact his recovery was so complete it is difficult to believe he ever suffered from the malady of political reluctance. Those newsmen who sat with him that morn-

ing in December were, if anything, a little bemused by Mr. Carter's expressed presidential goal and his assertions of unclouded certainty that he would make it there. "A little bit low" — but how can anyone take him seriously? "That seemed to be the consensus of assessments expressed by the reporters as they filed out of the hotel."

Actually, Mr. Carter has a history of not being taken seriously in Washington. As a governor the Nixon White House was closed to him. When he asked to talk to the President about problems in Georgia, he found himself shunted off — not even to John Ehrlichman, head of the Domestic Council, but to one of Ehrlichman's young assistants.

These memories are particularly amusing today. Jimmy Carter has made us all believers in the Carter dream. The man we look at these days is truly presidential in appearance. He is cool, poised, and — though quiet-voiced and modest about himself — serenely optimistic and confident about where he will be living next January.

Of late Mr. Carter has been going out of his way to avoid the pitfalls of overconfidence: he

says he will take nothing for granted. He will campaign in all states. He will work tirelessly as he did during the primaries. When Democrats in the South tried to stall him, Mr. Carter said he would give him an all-out supporting effort in the fall campaign, Carter replied (according to Strauss): "No matter how hard you work, I'll outwork you."

But Mr. Carter can do nothing to contain the optimism that has taken over at this convention — an anticipation of victory in the fall. This gives us the clue as to why so many divergent groups who usually quarrel with each other are peacefully coming together behind the Georgian. They feel certain they have a winner. That is the binding force.

Thus, even though reform has taken over this convention and the crass manipulations of bosses in smoke-filled rooms has been replaced by delegates decisions made out in the open, a considerable amount of political pragmatism remains. Thus, too, ideals still are being subordinated to a "higher" goal — unity and victory. We have already seen this at work in the platform-making process. Several planks on controversial issues have been agreed to by groups which disagree strongly with each other.

— but who have been willing to accept ambiguous language they say they can "live with."

Actually, there still is a lot of deep-seated questioning about Mr. Carter which delegates here will admit — but only very quietly, at privately.

Many conservative Southerners wonder whether Mr. Carter as president might not be too liberal for them.

Many liberals of the North wonder whether he truly is one of them.

Don't misunderstand. The delegates generally like Mr. Carter and think he's quite a fellow. And in general they believe he will make a good president. But some of them have been willing to make compromises with their past which their brethren were not willing to make in 1972. The point is: This is a very practical group of delegates.

Jimmy Carter is confident. The delegates are confident. The mood is one of optimism and harmony. It's that kind of a convention.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

COMMENTARY

Bastille Day as seen in 1976

By David Dillon

On July 14, 1789, the people of Paris assembled for their assault on the Bastille, a citadel which symbolized tyranny and oppression. They feared that Louis XVI would stifle the infant French Revolution in its cradle and disperse the Estates-General by force of arms. The fortress fell readily, as it was scantily defended. The assault itself was less important than the myth it created . . . the myth of an aroused sovereign people uniting to "abolish the feudal regime in its entirety."

Indeed the French Revolution was a watershed in the history of Europe and of the world. There can be no question that it inaugurated an era of great progress . . . all of us are republicans now. The aspiration to civil equality, national self-determination, personal and political freedom, is universal. Jefferson and the educator Condorcet were right to perceive a relationship between events in France and the war for independence in America. Absolutism and caste rule were under attack throughout the developed world, as bastilles of custom and tradition fell before the intellectual onslaught of Enlightenment philosophers.

To affirm that the French Revolution made

a profound social advance is not to deny the ambiguities of its legacy. For revolutionary democracy in France bore many of the traits of its predecessor, the Old Regime. The king's absolute sovereignty was merely transferred to a sovereign people. Dr. Rousseau's "Social Contract" deviation from the "civil religion" of his republic is punishable by death. What was missing in French radical thought was a limitation on the rule of the state, or allegiance to the primacy of the individual person. Robespierre and the Jacobins thus readily justified the workings of the terror on the basis of the doctrines of Rousseau.

By the time Napoleon Bonaparte finally seized authority in 1799, the legitimacy of the monarchy had crumbled, but so had republican legitimacy. Napoleon consolidated some of the gains of the Revolution, but refurbished the trappings of monarchy. His brand of enlightened despotism closely emulated the pattern proposed by the *philosophes*.

If the Revolution led to a larger vision of human rights, it also prepared the ground for what Hebrew University historian J. L. Talmon has named "totalitarian democracy." We

are familiar enough with the latter-day elaborations of destructive "civil religions" which spawned nationalism, mass conscription and militarism, and collectivist socialism. The Fascist reaction of this century is only a new manifestation of counterrevolutionary violence.

While we affirm the successes of the Revolution, it is important for us to know why it went wrong. Its miscarriage arose from the surrendering of Christendom. England's quest for representative government, like that of America, occurred in a context of Christian thought. Our Founding Fathers were taught by Aquinas and Hooker, by Harrington and Locke, by Montesquieu. From these mentors, they learned to loathe the abuse of state power. They believed that government was a trusteeship of the people, but that the people must obey the laws of God. Preeminent among these is the ultimate importance of the individual, created in God's image. Their persuasive sense of man's fallibility led them to construct elaborate checks and balances, assuring the sanctity of the conscience.

The philosophes of France, on the other

hand, made a secular creed of their Enlightenment doctrines. Ever since Louis XIV revoked the liberties of Protestants, dissenters had been led, under the pressure of persecution, to attack the very premises of faith. Confronted with a demand for absolute allegiance to the authorities, the apostles of revolution opted for the other extreme: "republican virtue" and the terror. Once the revolutionary cause was perceived as the immanent Kingdom of God, anything was possible. Thus, in France, blind reaction begat equally blind revolutionary ideology.

Hence the aspiration for personal freedom and equality, which drew its moral force from European Christendom, was compromised by a cacophony of secular "isms" and ideologies. The churches only exacerbated this departure by identifying stubbornly with the Right and leaving the common people to fend for themselves, while profane prophets articulated their dreams. This was the real tragedy.

Mr. Dillon has pursued graduate study in contemporary European politics at Brandeis University and has taught this subject at the University of South Florida.

What price solitude?

By David F. Salisbury

In each generation there are the few who forsake the comforts of civilization to do something absolutely alone.

With each passing year, however, more and more of the world's frontiers are being settled. So these single seekers are driven to greater and greater lengths to find proper settings for their solitary acts.

Take the young Norwegian, Ivar Ruud, for example. He felt a need to get away from the complexities of modern life, to reduce his existence to the barest necessities.

Yet even in Norway there was no out-of-the-way cabin on a pond or fjord equivalent to Henry David Thoreau's home on Walden Pond where Ivar felt totally free of the encroachment of society. So he spent five winters on Spitsbergen, an island nestled against the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic: a hostile yet beautiful world of ice, wind, and snow.

He is just one of a number of "rugged individualists" who are turning to the ultimate wilderness of the polar reaches.

Another example is a Japanese with a most un-Japanese desire for solitude, Naomichi Uemura.

He recently returned from a single-handed dogged journey across the breadth of northern Canada. Mr. Uemura dreams of crossing the 1,800 miles of trackless Antarctic waste alone on a dog sled.

"If you accomplish something alone, there is much more satisfaction," Mr. Uemura told reporters upon his return.



The curly-haired, soft-spoken Mr. Ruud, author of the book "The Year Long Day" describing his adventures on Spitsbergen, echoed this thought in a recent interview.

"When you are all alone, totally alone, then

there is no one else to take credit or blame," he said. "You succeed or fail on your own. You are forced to face up to your shortcomings and try to correct them."

Traditionally, there have been two opposite views on this sort of solitary adventure.

Some feel, as Henry David Thoreau states, that it is impossible to find "a companion as companionable as solitude."

Yet some conclude, with Lady Wortley Montagu, that "solitude is dangerous to reason without being favorable to virtue. . . . And an even more extreme point of view is expressed by the 16th-century aphorist, Stefano Guazzo, who claimed that solitude transforms men either into gods or devils.

This ancient disagreement is far from settled. Its latest reincarnation is in the environmental movement. Many environmentalists are in fact preservationists who wish to secure as much wilderness as possible as a spiritual and physical retreat from society.

At odds with the preservationists stand the developers who view the continual expansion of the human community as a positive good,

sometimes even a biological imperative.

With the pressure of population growth at their backs the developers seem to have a decided edge. And this raises the question of what practical value experiences like those of Ivar Ruud have should they vanish.

In Ivar's eyes, the winters he spent among snow, fox, and seal were crucial to his self-development.

"I feel I am more patient now," he says. "From those long periods alone in the cabin, I have come to enjoy and appreciate other people much more. Oddly enough, it is easier for me to cope with society now: If things get bad, all I have to do to put them in perspective is to think back to some of my experiences on Spitsbergen."

Yet continually the wilderness is shrinking. On Spitsbergen an airport and luxury hotel are being built. Oil companies are drilling for petroleum. A coal mine has been opened.

"The way I lived will never be possible again," says Ivar Ruud sadly.

Mr. Salisbury is the Monitor's natural science editor.

Readers write

Rhodesian majority rule, Kissinger, and compulsory sterilization

I am completely amazed by your continued attitude toward Rhodesia as evidenced by a recent editorial in which you seek to influence our representatives in Washington to repeal the Byrd amendment regarding the importation of chrome ore.

common sense to motivate you on this important issue. Amityville, N.Y.

Whiting Evans

Kissinger on human rights

How brave of our human rights crusader, Henry Kissinger, to stand up to the six million blacks the right to "self-determination." How many other African nations offer majority rule, civil liberties and universal suffrage? Very few. If any. Almost all are ruled by one-party rulers and military dictators. It is a well-known fact that the guerrillas in Mozambique are backed by Marxist terrorists and that the one government which will profit most from the overthrow of Rhodesia is the U.S.S.R.

How can you maintain your position against a country which has kept the peace, preserved Western concepts of law, provided for all its peoples the highest standards of general well-being, education and health care? Do you really favor the overthrow of this pro-Western, friendly country whose only possible fault is that it is white — not black? Would you honestly favor the transfer of power to guerrilla terrorists who have committed unconscionable atrocities against innocent people who only want to live a peaceful existence?

I am certain that you have allowed politically inspired emotion in place of ordinary

must be wryly amused that we are now preaching to other sinners. Parede, Portugal

James V. Crotty

Compulsory sterilization

The more I read of Jacqueline Kasun's "On the Edge of Extinction," the greater my amazement. No one wants to see human populations grow to the extent that compulsory measures are required to bring them under control. And to equate aspirations for a population size which permits a life of decent quality for every human being with "preventing the birth of the physically handicapped, the less intelligent, and the economically deprived" is simply too much.

I note that Ms. Kasun is a professor of economics. Many economists seem oblivious to basic knowledge long held by experts in other fields. Farmers, for instance, have known for centuries that you can put only so many cows in any particular pasture and expect them to prosper.

Robert T. Dennis
Executive Director
Zero Population Growth

An article by Prof. Jacqueline Kasun titled "On compulsory sterilization" contained the following sentence: "Every demographer

knows that world resources are easily capable of supporting a population many times its present size."

Such a statement, in my judgment, is simply dangerously false. Books written by reputable demographers, releases from the World Health Organization, and my personal observations in studying the "third world" at first hand, all largely refute Ms. Kasun's observation.

The tragedy of our time is that the problems of global dimensions are not being solved. Many of these problems could be if there was the will to cooperate among the nations. "Soft governments" and uninformed leadership paralyze initiative. Solutions to many global problems are beyond the world's present knowledge.

Famine and malnutrition, already so apparent in a world of four billion people, should awaken all of us to the danger ahead when demographers tell us that, if not arrested, the birthrate which brings into our world 190,000 people per day will by the year 2000 contain seven billion people.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio Harry B. Parrott Sr.

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.